FREE SAMPLE COPIES?

NOW IS THE TIME TO BEGIN.

### UNITED STATES CONGRESS

River and Harbor Bill Passed by the House.

Senator Voorhees Apolegizes for the Language Used in Debate.

Floods of Declamation on the Worn Tariff Issue.

Monday.-On motion of Mr. Sherman the Senate took up and passed the House joint resolution to enable the President of the United States to extend to certain inhabitants of Japan a suitable recognition of their humane treatment of the survivors of the

American bark Cashmere.

The consideration of the railroad land torfeiture bill was then resumed, the ques-tion being on the amendment offered by Mr. Palmer, providing that no sale or entry shall be confirmed to the prejudice of any pre-emption or homestead claim now filed under existing decisions of the secretary of the interior that was existing Jan. 1, 1888. Without action on the bill or any of the

amendments, the bill went over till tomor-On motion of Mr. Jones of Arkansas the House bill to restore to the public domain part of the Uintah Valley Indian reserva-

to suspend the rules and pass the river and harbor bill. Mr. Blanchard explained the

pass the bill was agreed to—yeas, 161, nays, 69.

Mr. Bingham of Pennsylvania moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill granting the right of way across the Crow Indian reservation in Montana to the Billings, Clark's Ford & Cook City Railroad Company.

ompany.
Mr. Toole of Montana led the opposition of this measure, and on seconding the yeas 60, nays 119.

The speaker laid before the House a mes-

sage from the President, returning without his approval a bill for the sale of certain Indian lands in Kansas.

Mr. McAdoo of New Jersey moved its reference to the committee on Indian affairs, and on this motion no quorum voted.

The House then adjourned.

authors of their assigns shall have the exclusive right to dramatize and translate any of their body, parliamentary rules and us go and the decorum of the Senate. I regret having used such language, and tender a proper abology to the Senate of the United States for doing so. My high respect for the dignity of this body, of which I have so long been a member, as well as my self-respect, induce me to make this statement."

When Mr. Voorhees had finished, Mr. Ingalis resumed his seat as presiding officer, without making any comments.

Mr. Hoar presented a memorial of the Respect of the Methodist Enscopal church, pro esting against the ratification of the Chinese treaty, or any treaty that precludes Chinese ministers of the gospel or Chinese delegates to religious conventions coming into the country, characterizing it as utterly un-American and unchristian, Mr. Hoar said that until there could be an appeal from the American people sober, the matter might be considered settled. He, therefore, asked that the memorial biaid on the table. So ordered.

The Senate resumed the Virtee of their assigns shall have the exclusive gight to dramatize and translateany of their works for which copyrights shall have the end btained under the laws of the United States. The act is to go into effect unity 1,1888. Adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Cogswell of Massachusetts stid that Mr. Woodburn in his speech on Saturday stated that "William Endicot, Jr., of Boston, a cabinet officer of this republic, its secretary of war, was admitted to the Cobden Club in 1877. He (Mr. Cogswell) knew William Endicot, Jr., of Boston, a cabinet officer of this republic, its secretary of war. He was a gentleman of prominence, was a member of a large importing firm and an occasional writer on economic questions.

The House went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill.

Mr. Morrow of California, in opposition to the labor engaged in the manufacture of lumber on the Fee list would ruin this manufacture of British Columbia, where the labor was performed

Mr. Palmer's amendment was laid on the gable.

The discussion was continued at much length, and was participated in by Senato's Palmer. Hoar, George. Teller and Stockfordge. The bill finally went over without action on Mr. Hoar's amendment, and with an understanding that it will be taken up tomorrow at the conclusion of the morning business.

The message from the President on the subject of the impressment into the French army of John Prussia, an American citien, was laid before the Sena e and referred to was raid before the Sena e and referred to the committee on foreign re at ons. Mr. Stewart, who offered the resolution calling for the correspondence, remarking that the man had been discharged from the French army since the resolution was offered.

Mayor Hewitt and Minister West. In the House Mr. Bryce of New York. rising to a question of privilege, read the language used by Mr. Woodburn of Nevada in reference to ex-Congressman Hewitt having apologized to the British minister for offering a resolution of inquiry as to the

ton planter had received little considera-tion in the legislation of the past. The cot-ton indus ry was the favorite of the colored man. In the name of justice and humanity he appealed for relief for the colored people. Mr. Hopkins of Illinois opp sed the bill. He quoted Henry Clay as saying that the most disastrous period he had ever wit-nessed was the seven years following the tariff of 1824.

nessed was the seven years following the tariff of 1824.

Mr. Mansur of Missouri said that a high tariff was an unjust system of tributy, which robbed the poor and made the rich richer.

Mr. J. D. Taylor of Ohio denounced free trade as a fragment of the rebellion, and as being as dange ous to the country in 1888 as secession had been in 1861.

Mr. Richardson of Tennessee supported the bill.

In the House Mr. McCreary of Kentucky the conference report on the

oill. . McAdoo of New Jersey believed in re-

mr. McAdoo of New Jersy believed in revising the tariff laws, because the Democratic party was pledged to such a course, and because he thought that the protective system could only be saved by denouncing the sc eme of those who prostituted the cratic party was pledged to such a course, and because he thought that the protective system could only be saved by denouncing the sc eme of those who prostituted the laws for inord nate gain.

Mr. Morrill of Cal fornia thought that the government was not going far wrong when it was paying its debts with the surplus.

Martin of Texas.

The committee then rose and the House took a recess until 8 o'clock.

At the evening session Mr. Stone of Mr.

tion; that the American manufacturer had nothing to fear from foreign competition on equal terms; that the tartif had nothing to do with maintaining a high rate of wages; that the protective system tended to concentrate wealth in a few hands, and that the increase of national wealth during the last 30 years was in no possible sense due to protection.

Mr. Chapman of Michigan denied that the Mills bill was a free trade bill. He did not pledge diminself in advance to vote for it, as he had some amendments to propose; but those amendments he would offer n perfect good fa th, because he believed the bill to be an honest endenvor to be neft the people.

Mr. Martin of Texas contrasted the respective status of the two sides of the House on the tariff questi in, declaring that the Democrats were boldly struggling for the interests of the country, while the Republicans, standing on the tariff laws of 18s1 and 1883, resisted all efforts for tariff revision. He was opposed to protection. He was for labor. He approved of the Mills bill, because under it no calamity could happen to the country. He said that if the Republicans voted against the Mills bill they voted for the destruction of their country. In voting against it, they voted for increase the surplus in the treasury and to diminish the bill. (Applause and laughter.) In conclusion he said: "We have a campaign before us that is to be conducted by the Democratic party. We are conducted by the Democratic party. We are conducted by the Democratic party. We are conducted a campaign on a reduction of taxes. They are given by the protection was doing for labor. The American party we are conducting a campaign on a reduction of taxes. They are given by the protection was doing for labor. The American iron-master got his labor as cheating medium of the country. The condition of the country and to diminish the bill. (Applause and laughter.) In conclusion he said: "We have a campaign before us that is to be conducted by the Democratic party. We are conducting a campaign on a re the increase of national wealth during the last 30 years was in no possible sense due to protection.

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The House then adjourned.

Lund Forfeiture and Copyright.

Wennyspay.—In the Senate today.

Land Forfeiture and Copyright.

tion in Utah was taken from the calendar and passed, with some verbal amendments. The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to provide for a bureau of animal industry to facilitate the exportation of live stock and their products and to extippate pleuro-pneumonia, and was addressed by Mr. Reagan in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Vest moved an amendment providing that the owner of the cattle or any person having charge of the same shall have reasonable notice of the time and the place where the appraisement will be made, and shall be permitted to make proof of the value of the cattle; and also providing that the board, its agents and servants shall have no authority to exercise their powers within the limits of a State (except in stock yards, cars or vessels) without first obtaining the consent and co-operation of the executive authority of the State.

Mr. Coke argued against the bill, and it went over without action.

The Senate resumed consideration of the state.

Mr. Meherson advocated the amendment reviewed the history of the canal company, and declared its title to the lands of the constitution of the consideration of the fisheries treaty in open session, and also adversely the resolution offered by Mr. Hoar for a report of the debates and proceedings on the fisheries treaty, to be subjected to the order of the Senate as to its publication.

The Senate resumed consideration of the residual for feiture bill, the question being on the amendment of the debates and proceedings on the fisheries treaty, to be subjected to the order of the Senate as to its publication.

The Senate resumed consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Hoar for a report of the debates and proceedings on the fisheries treaty, to be subjected to the order of the Senate way, to be subjected to the order of the Senate as to its publication.

The Senate resumed consideration of the reflection of the senate of the subject of the canal company and declared its title to the lands of the most providing that the order of the senate to

having charge of the same shall have reasonable notice of the time and the place where the appraisement will be made, and shall be permitted to make proof of the value of the cattle; and also providing that the board, its agents and servants shall have no authority to exercise their powers within the limits of a State (except in stock yards, cars or vessels) without first obtaining the consent and co-operation of the executive authority of the State.

Mr. Coke argued against the bill, and it went over without action.

The Senate resumed consideration of the railroad land forfeiture bill, the question being on the amendment offered yes reday by Mr. Hoar in reference to the lands of the Portage Lake Ship Uanal.

Mr. McPherson advocated the amendment reviewed the history of the canal company, and declared its title to the lands in question to be perfect and complete.

Mr. Palmer said that the pre-ent stock-holders of the canal company were for the most part men who had got hold of the stock by very questionable methods, and that the company was a very rich corporation. When the company was a very rich corporation, owning property worth from \$20,000,000,000; that it had no legal or equitable title to the lands in question, and that it deserved no relief at the hands of Congress.

Mr. Call argued against the amendment offered yes reday by Mr. Hoar in reference to the lands of the portage Lake Ship Uanal.

Mr. McPherson advocated the amendment reviewed the history of the canal company and declared its title to the lands of the portage Lake Ship Uanal.

Mr. Palmer said that the pre-ent stock-holders of the canal company was a very rich corporation.

Mr. Call argued against the amendment harbor bill. Mr. Blanchard explained the changes in the bill.

After remarks by a number of representatives, the motion to suspend the rules and lives, the motion to suspend the rules and lives. The rules are lives and lives are lives are lives and lives are lives and lives are lives are lives are lives are lives and lives are lives are lives are lives are lives and lives are lives are lives are lives are lives and lives are lives and lives are lives tives, the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to—yeas, 161;

Mr. Hoar's amendment was agreed to yeas, 27; pays, 14.

Mr. Wilson of Iowa moved to amend the Mr. Wilson of Iowa moved to amend the

Mr. Wilson of Iowa moved to amend the second section by providing that it should not apply to any lands in Iowa on which any person in good faith had made, or has asserted the right to make, a pre-emption or homestend settlement. The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was then passed without division. The Senate then resumed consideration of the international copyright bill, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Jones of Arkansas, to strike out the second section, which (among other things) prevents the importation of copyrighted books. No querum voted and the amendment was withdrawn.

withdrawn.

Mr. Vance offered an amendment to the fourth section by inserting the proviso that newspapers. magazines and periodicals shall not be entitled to copyright. Rejected.

After further debate the bill was passed—

Senator Voorhees Apolusizes.

Tuesday.—After the transaction of morning business, Mr. Voorhees rose and said, "Referring to the discussion in which I participated last week, I desire to say to the Senate that, however severe the provocation which was given, yet I made use of language at that time contrary to the rules cold this body, parliamentary rules and us, get the province of the latter sentence) the words "authors or their assigns shall have the exclusive right to dramatize and translate any of their works for which copyright shall have the province of the latter sentence of the words "authors or their assigns shall have the exclusive right to dramatize and translate any of their works for which copyright shall have the province of the latter sentence of the words "attention or their assigns shall have the exclusive right to dramatize and translate any of their works for which copyright shall have the province of the latter sentence of the words and the province of the latter sentence of the words "attention of the latter sentence of the words" and also the words "and authors may reserve the right to dramatize or to translate their order to the words "and authors and authors are the words "attention of the latter sentence of the words" and authors are the province of the words "attention of the latter sentence of the latter sentence of the words "attention of the latter sentence of the words "attention of the latter sentence of the latter sentence of the words "attention of the latter sentence of t

for offering a resolution of inquiry as to the case of O'Donnell, under sentence of death in Great Britain. Mr. Bryce stated that he had denied the corre-tness of the statement, and in vindication of this denial he read a telegram from Mayor Hewitt energet cally denying that he had ever apologized to the British minister, and also lead a letter from Ma or Hewitt, in which that gentleman details the circumstances of the case. Mr. Bryce also sent to the clerk's desk and had read a statement made by M nister West in 1884 denying that Mr. Hewitt had apologized to him for his part in the transcolon. These documents, Mr. Bryce thought, were sufficient to disprove the charges which had been brought against a relative of his by marriage, and an hon hable gentleman. The House then weat into committee of the whole on the truif bill.

Mr. Stockale of Mississipri took the filter in continuation of his speech in favor of the bill, which was interrupted by the adjournment last Saturday. Ho said that the cotton planter had received little consideration in the legislation of the past. The cotton planter had received little consideration in the legislation of the past. The cotton planter had received little consideration in the legislation of the past. The cotton planter had received little consideration in the legislation of the past. The cotton planter had received little consideration in the legislation of the past. The cotton planter had received little consideration in the legislation of the past. The cotton planter had received little consideration in the legislation of the past. The cotton planter had received little consideration in the legislation of the past. The cotton planter had received little consideration in the legislative business was proceeded with. A number of bils were passed, amonther the bill was again brought before the Senate.

The necessary amendment to brotect prement on and homestead claimants was then of tirkle was again brought before the Senate.

The necessary amendment to receive mut of the prove

took a recess until 8 o'clock.

At the evening session Mr. Stone of Missour laid down the propositions that any article on which a fariff duty was levied was necessarily increased in cost to the extent of the duty; that a high tariff, by accumulating a surplus, contracted circula-

A Pennsylvania Tariff Reformer. FRIDAY.-The tariff debate today was opened by Congressman Scott of Pennsylvania. He protested against the Bourbonvania. He protested against the Bourbonism of the protectionists. Their faces were turned backward not forward; they were looking through the dismal shades of the dead past, not through the glowing day of the living piesent. The Mills bill was intended in the first instance to stay the mounting surplus in the treasury, threatening overwhelming and possibly immediate disaster, even now vividiy impending; and second, to relieve as far as prudence would permit at this time, the overbure need industres of the country from excessiveltaxation, the proceeds of which do not pass into the treasury, but go directly to the support of the grasping monopoles, which for the most part, are combined in utterly indefens

he on the other side was a large portion he Democratic party, backed by foreign Dibble of South Carolina trusted that

Mr. Dibble of South Carolina trusted that the bill would be considered in that broad spirit of statesmanship which belitted the representatives of the American people. Neither the Pres dent, in his message, nor the ways and means committee in its report proposed to strike a blow at American in-dustries or to imperil American manufac-tures.

tures.

The committee then rose, and the House, at 5 o'clock, took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

tives here who would adopt a far more radical measure.

He denied the assertion that the bill was a sectional one, drafted for the benefit of the Southern States, and he declared that that assertion would have no weight with the people whom it was intended to deceive. He argued that the bill went no further than had been demanded by the Republican secretaries of the treasury. Every breath of slander and villification which had been hurled against the President and the ways and means committee must recoil against the trusted leaders of the Republican sat the trusted leaders of the Republican party. The gentlemen from Pennsylvania and Maryland (Kelley and McComas) had been wild with the fear that coal and iron ore were put upon the free list by the bill. He denied that the bill did that, but, even if it did, it was strange that the Democrats should be arraigned in bloody-shirt speeches as d sloyal, when they had simply stepped in the footprints of leading Republicans in the Senate.

Mr. Relly of Pennsylvania said that the bill did, in a roundabout but effectual way, put coal and iron ore on the free list. Coal

against the President survey of the Control Reactive structured leadings of the Genetident nearly for the control of the Control Reactive structured leadings of the Genetident nearly for the control of the Control Reactive structured leadings of the Genetident structured leadings of the Genetident

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Introducing the Knights of Labor in England.

The Empire's Condition for Attack and Defence-Alarmist Rumors.

Notes of Happenings Here and There in Europe.

LONDON, May 12.-Michael Davitt was seen by a Globe representative yesterday. He is a member of the Knights of Labor, tion in England. At a recent meeting in derly, who may come here to assist. Davitt says the movement is taking rapid hold here, and that at the meeting in question the assembled knights were 1200 strong. It was one of the finest labor meetings he had ever attended in any part of the world.

The condition of the working classes in England, he believes, is in many respects exists among them is almost beyond description. Not alone are the Knights of the Eight Labor fast becoming a powerful organiza-tion in England, but also on the continent. As an instance of the manner in which the movement is taking hold in England, he says that there is at present a circle of assemblies extending all around the city of Birmingham, which is growing from day to day, and gradually closing in upon that great industrial centre. It will, in his opin on, take but a very short time for the movement to sweep through the length and breadth of England, and to absorb all the old trade-union organizations.

### ENGLAND'S ARMAMENT.

Lord Salisbury Thinks She is Strong

Enough for All Purposes. In the British House of Lords, Friday, Viscount Hardinge asked what truth there was in the report, that England was in a defenceess condition—that she had the worst guns in the world, and that her ports and ships were unarmed. The Duke of Cambridge, commander of the forces, denied that the country was in imminent danger. He said that the sensational articles in the newspa-pers emanating from the "highest military authority" did not proceed from him. The government was fully alive to the imporance of reforming and strengthening the defensive forces, and were considering the means by which this should be done. He did not doubt that the result would satisfy

dustries or to imperil American manufactures.

The committee then rose, and the House, at 5 o'clock, took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

Kelley and Townshend.

SATURDAY.—After the transaction of some unimportant business, the House went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill. Mr. Haugen of Wisconsin concluded his speech in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Townsend of Illinois spoke in support of the bill. The issue presented by it had offen been misstated in the debate. The sisue, except some desperate Western Republicans, who were forced by the party lash to betray their constituents by opposing a measure which would bring relief to the people from the curse of unipust and excessive taxation. There were no advocates of free trade in Congress, Even those who in theory be leved and necessary approgriations for pensions rendered free trade impracticable. The only issue raised by the bill was whether Congress would reduce the high tar in created during the war, which was whether Congress would reduce the high tar in created during the war, which was whether Congress would reduced distress among the war would be a strong as they ought to be was to be found in the system of government by party, which was the curse of Eng. and, depriving the war, which was whether Congress would reduce the high tar in created during the war, which was whether Congress would reduce the high tar in created during the war, which was whether Congress would reduce the high tar in created during the war, which was whether Congress would reduce distress among the war would be an an order of the proposition that the cause the government must the cause the government must the country.

Lord Salisbury protested against the prevailing impression that, because the government must that he cause the government must the country.

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Lord Salisbury protested against the

gress would reduce the high tarm created during the war, which was whether conducted during the war, which was whether created during the war, which was whether sary now, and produced distress among the masses of the people. The bill did not go far as the President had indicated it should go, nor so far as Senator Sherman had declared that it night safely go; yet it gave relief to an overtaxed people, and would have his cordial support. It was a conservative and judicious modification of the tariff on a fair business basis. It did no injustice to any interest, and if enacted into law would prove beneficial to all. Protectionists should be thankful that a more radical measure had not been demanded, and he warned them that if this fair and reasonable propos tion were rejected the people would send representatives here who would adopt a far more radical measure.

He denied the assertion that the bill was a sectional one, drafted for the benefit of the Southern States, and he declared that that assertion would have no weight with the people whom it was intended to deceive. He argued that the bill went no further than had been demanded by the Republicans in speeches and by Republicans or standard that it is party platforms, or than had been recommended by prominent Republicans in speeches and by Republicans in speeches and by Republicans or standard and reason the President and the ways and means committee must revolute more reliable to the fair and reasonable proposition. The admiral in command had declared that the British force on the China station alone. The admiral in command had declared that he was perfectly satisfied with the strength of the British force on the China station alone. The admiral in command had declared that he was perfectly satisfied with the strength of the British force on the China station alone. The admiral in command had declared that he was perfectly satisfied with the strength of the British force on the China station alone. The admiral in command had declared that he was perfectly sat

will ask the Porte to depose Prince Fer-dinand of Bulgaria,
The Sultan of Morocco is gathering an army at Mequinez, which he will personally lead against the Berber rebels.

Stephan von Kegel, an Austrian millionaire, committed suicide on Friday on his estate near Stuhlweissenburg.

By the fall of rock in a mine near Stassfurt, in Prusian Saxony, Thursday, 18 persons were killed and many injured. The fisheries treaty has passed both houses of the Newfoundland Legislature, and only awaits the Governor's assent.

The London Standard says that Mr. Parnell's d savowal of the plan of campaign has offended a section of his followers. The first civil code in Montenegro has been promulgated by Prince Nicholas with great ceremony. The code will take effect on July 1.

A despatch from Rome to the London Chronicle says the Irish bishops have noti-fied the Vatican of their adhesion to the papal rescript.

In the municipal election in Lozero, General Boulanger was chosen by a spontaneous vote. He also rec ived heavy votes in several other communes. A plot has been discovered in Sofia to liberate Major Popoff, and several officers have been arrested charged with being im-plicated in the affair.

Mr. Mitchell Henry, Liberal Unionist, will contest the vacancy in the House of Commons for Bradford against Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Home Ruler.

A band of Bulgarian exiles and brigands has been defeated by the police at Radomir after a bloody struggle, in which many were killed and wounded. The Dublin Express (Cons.) asserts that Mr. Parnell had a talk with Mr. Gladstone yesterday before delivering his speech at the Eighty Club banquet.

The Weekly Herald, published in London, says it is in a position to state that the government has agreed to found and endow a Roman Catholic university in Ireland.

A deaf, mute living in Sil sie has, written

A deaf-mute living in Sil sia has written to Dr. Mackenzie offering to sacrifice his larynx if it could be transferred to the Em-peror's throat. His ofter was declined. A National League meeting held at Sligo, Ire., adopted resolutions condemning the Pope's rescript, and pledging those present to submit themselves to Mr. Parnell's guid-

King Milan of Servia is opposing the return of Queen Natalie, his wife, to Belgrade. High circles in Vienna are trying to persuade her to conform to King Milan's wish.

The St, James Gazette says that the settlement of the dispute between the United States and Morocco was due to Prince Bismarck's sending a private commission to the Sultar

At a bauquet given at Dunkirk, Friday evening in his honor, General Boulanger, replying to a toast, protested against the "brutality" shown by the government in depriving him of his sword.

The solicitor general for Ireland states that orders has been given to actively carry out the prosecution of the persons implicated in defianding the New York Equitable Life Insurance Company in Belfast.

General Boulanger, speaking of the also General Boulanger, speaking of the electoral placard circulated in his behalf in the department of the Izer, asking the suffrag s of the people, says he is not a candidate, and threatens to prosecute the persons using his

dent of the American Club, organized last year, and has always kept up his American connections.

By order of the Austrian minister of justice, Chief Detective Baron Splenvi arrested at the railway station in Vienna, Friday, the chief Vienna agent of the Auchors Steamship Company and another agent named Eichhorn, who had charge of a batch of Hungarian peasants booked to America. Both are charged with abducting men hable to military service, and with extorting money under false pretences.

The trial of Mr. Dillon. M. P., on the second charge under the certion act, was concluded Saturlay, and the court sentenced the honorable gentleman to six months' imprisonment, adding that it should run concurrently with the sentence passed the previous day. Notice of appeal was given, and Mr. Dillon left the court accompanied by William O'Brien, M. P., who had been in attendance.

The sugar conference has concluded its work. The delegates have signed the final protocol, with the draft of a proposed convention. The delegates will submit the draft of the treaty, with their reservations, to their respective governments, who will communicate their views thereon to the English government by July 5. The plenipotentiaries will be invited to meet again on Aug. 16, at the latest, for the purpose of signing a treaty.

Professor Leone Levi, F. S. A., the well-kin wa economic writ r, is dead in London Professor Levi sectived the erdificat on of the commercial laws of Great Britain, as well as the publication of the annual reports on judicial statistics for England. Sootland, Ireland and Wales. His more important works treat of taxation, the history of British commerce, the wages question, and war and its consequences. He wages question, and war and

ports on judicial statistics for England. Scotland, Ireland and Wales. His more important works treat of taxation, the history of British commerce, the wages question, and war and its consequences. He was a native of Italy, and was 67 years old.

Exciting struggles took place at Carmack, near Thurles, Ire., on Thursday, between a strong force of emergency policemen and transts, whom they sought to eviet. The police used a battering ram in effecting an entrance to some of the houses. They met with a steut resistance, the tenants threwing boiling water at them and assaulting them with sticks and stones. Some of the intended evictions were effected. The others, it is believed, will be aband ned.

A semi-official note is published in Paris, which states that there has been no dispute between the French and United States governments regarding the enro ment of natualized citizens of the United States in the French army. It says two persons were enrolled, whose release the United States demanded, and the men were accordingly sent back home. It remains for both governments to negotiate for an amicable understanding, and for the adeption of general legis ation concerning the matter. derstanding, and for the adeption of general legis at on concerning the matter.

After a lengthy discussion in the Canadian House of Commons, at Ottswa, on Friday, Mr. Laurier's amendment to the resolutions embodying the acceptance of the Canadian Pacific railway's terms for the cancellation of the molopoly privileges in Manifoba and the Northwest trutories was defeated by victo of 111 to 68. The resolutions were then adopted. The leader of the opposition will ask the government to introduce legislation to prevent the aggregation of large quantities of timber, like the Joggins raft, as dangerous to navigation.

### SWOLLEN . RIVERS.

Thousands Made Homeless by the Rush of Waters.

Bridges, Homesteads and Railroads Swept Away By the Floods.

The Worst on Record in the West Since

CHICAGO, May 13.-From Faribault, Minn. down to St. Louis, and from Hannibal, Mo, to Ishpeming, Mich., the people of the middle Western country are fighting the rising waters. At Faribault it has rained for up wards of two weeks without cessation. It and ice formed freely. About noon the wind became southerly, and as the ice melted the rivers and contributing streams assumed such proportions that the damage done by the water will injure crops in that section to the extent of hundreds of thou-

sands of dollars. All manufacturing establishments are at a standstill. The problem in the submerged districts in Minnesota now is not how to carry on busi ness, but how to prevent the flood from carrying the mills from their foundations. Travel in the country districts is entirely suspended, and some quarters have not been ness is not only paralyzed, but farmers say that crops on the recently seeded lands

under water will be a total failure.
Advices received tonight from Fulton Ill., say that thousands of people in that town and in Lyons and in Clinton on the Iowa shore of the Mississippi are homeless.

All the saw mills have shut down and four are completely ruined. The water is now higher than has ever been known pefore and is still rising.

The flood will be a costly one to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, as it is impossible to move trains.

Mail carriers that went out on horseback three days ago have not been heard from, and it is feared they have been swept away in attempting to ford streams where bridges have been swept away. The more valuable bridges which can be reached have been weighted with bars of pig iron to keep

hem from floating from the abutments. No train on the Chicago, Burlington & Northern road has been moved in 24 hour Twelve hundred men are employed by the Chicago & Northwestern and other roads in fighting the advance of the waters. Fine stones and gravel are filled in between the tracks by gangs of construction trains, and several coffer dams have been built. Some of the wires are down north, but it is known

Several Washouts Have Occurred

on the Burlington & Northern. In some sections miles of track has been washed away. Hundreds of thousands of acres of farming land devoted to the raising of small grains are under water in all directions from Keokuk, Ia. No trains are running between Keokuk and the Des Moines river bridge. The Des Moines river covers the railroad tracks. Country roads are entirely blotted out. The bursting of the levee at Alexandria

Mo., submerged a vast district. Those farmers who were warned in time fied to higher altitudes with their families

spoincy manifestly aggressive.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, referring to the papal rescript, said that with all respect to the Pope, he would remind his audience that the Court of Rome had not been successful in its dealings with temporal politics. It had, in fact, been distinguished for having allied itself with the worst forms of copressive government.

The government of New Zealand has proclaimed all Chinese ports to be infected, in order to put a stop to the entrance into the colony of Chinese immigrants. The government of South Australia has proposed that an interco onial conference be held for the purpose of arranging for united measures to exclude immigrants from China.

The trial of John Dillon on the second char; eof offending under the crimes act was concluded Friday, and he was convicted. He was again sentenced to six months' imprisonment without hard labor, ashe was on account of the first charge. The sentences, however, will run concurrently.

The North German Gazette says that several utterances attributed to Prince Bismarck in interviews recently with noted fore gners are apocryphal, and refers those who are desirous of obtaining the chancellor's views on the political situation to his speech in the Reichstag on Feb 6.

It is reported that at a recent parade of Russian troops a cavalry lieutenant named.

The All of the will all respect to the resumption of travel and treatly and freight traffic.

Many railroad embankments in the vicinity of Burlington, Ia., have been washed to warrant the resumption of travel and treatly and the specific traffic.

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speech in the Reichstag on Feb 6.

It is reported that at a recent parade of Russian troops a cavalry lieutenant named Timofe of made an attempt upon the lite of the Czar. The lieutenant was about to fire at the Czar with a revolver, when another seized him by the arm, and, the weapon being discharged, the bullet entered the ground. Timo eief, who was at once arrested, appeared to be insane.

Sir Edward Thornton, late minister to the United States, is now mentioned for a life peerage. His business habits, industry and wide knowledge on all American subjects are the basis for his claims for this advancement. He is president of the American Club, organized last year, and has always kept up his American connections.

In Hannibal, Mo., the day has been one of great solicitude for the safety of the Hannibal bridge.

In Hannibal, Mo., the day has been one of great solicitude for the safety of the Hannibal bridge.

The railroad tracks are under water. Farmers who have been protected by the Snyder levee have gone to higher land. There are nearly 70 miles of levee. It protects a magnificent farming district, and should the embankment give way the loss will

Reach Into day has been one of great solicitude for the safety of the Hannibal bridge.

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In Hannibal hoto; the Hannibal brid

bespatches received at midnight state that the water is rising at all ronts. At Keokuk the river is higher than it has been in 37 years. The damage done is estimated at \$40,000. The loss to farmers in that vicinity will be much greater.

FROM THE RED RIVER VALLEY, Worst Flood Since 1843 - Several

BURLINGTON, Ia., May 13.-The river rose

is now 14½ feet above low water mark. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy has abandoned trains between Burlington and Keokuk and withdrawn its trains from the Burlington, Carthage & Quincy line. The lowa Central has abandoned trains east of Keithsburg.

## TEN PERSONS KILLED

By a Collision of Trains in Colorado-The Thunderbolt Dashes into a Freight Train Near Fountain.

DENVER, Col., May 14.—News has reached here that the "Thunderboit" on the Santa Ferailway, collided with a freight train near Fountain this morning at 6 o'clock. A car of powder in the freight exploded, completely wrecking both trains, and instantly killing 10 people and wounding many more. No particulars as yet,

### BELL STILL ON TOP.

The Supreme Court Denies the Application to Reopen the Celebrated Telephone Case. Washington, May 14.—The Supreme Court today denied the application for a re-

hearing of the telephone case. This appli-cation was made by the People's and Overland telephone companies, who claim that Drawbaugh, and not Bell, was the first in-LARGEST CASTING EVER MADE. ress, and the management of affairs in

Molten Metal Weighing 124 Tons Used for a Compressor. BETHLEHEM, Penn., May 11.-The Bethshem Iron Company last evening made the largest single casting ever attempted in America, being the base for the large steel compressor to be used in the new gun

## steel works. There was poured into the mould 124 tons of moiten metal. The cast will require several weeks to cool. It is believed that the cast was successful.

IMPALED ON A BAR. Peculiarly Fatal Accident to a Rut-

gers Athlete. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 11,-Clarence Scudder, a leading athlete at Rutger's Cyllege met with a fatal accident in the gymnasium this evening. In making a high jump he kicked off the bar, which fell in an upright position, and entering his rectum it impaled him. It required the strength of two men to withdraw the bar.

### DISCUISING A CORPSE. Discovery Which May Lead to a Sen-

sational Expose. St. Louis, May 11.-A sensational discovery has been made which may lead to the exposure of another big life insurance swindle. A patient at the City Hospital, Charles Ziefal, dying with consumption. was removed, and a lew days later reported dead. His sister saw an item to this effect in a paper, and tried to identify the body. Upon examination she said, "It is not Charles." By acc dent, however, the woman put her hand on the head of the corpse, and discovered that the deceased had on a wig, a false moustache and was otherwise disguised. Interesting developments are promised, and the police authorities are at work.

HOW IT DID HOWL! Disastrous Cyclone Swoops Down on

an Illinois Town. FREEPORT, Ill., May 11 .- The particulars tion wrought in the county by a cyclone last night. It took its rise near this place, The Novesti of St. Petersburg says that the object in strengthening the English armaments is evidently not solely to be prepared to indirectly partake in an eventual continental war, but also to enable England to pursue with an armed hand a policy manifestly aggressive.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt referring to was plainly visible here. The Yellow Creek brewery, owned by Haegele & Rothe, was almostruined, the malt he use and ice house being term to pieces. The residence of Mr. Brockhausen was overturned and his barn destroyed. Two farmers whose names are unknown, were seriously injured. The damage to property is large. J. M. Ditzler of this city was struck by lightning last evening and lies in a precarious condition. At Pecotonica two or three buildings were blown d. wn and several were unroofed, while at least six persons were injured.

FREE WOOL AND TARIFF.

Concise Statements by Congressman Russell.

Washington, May 13.—Congressman John E. Russell puts the whole question.

Resolutions were passed indorsing President Clevaland's administration and his message; indorsing the Mills bill, and denouncing the system which has collected \$140,000,000 of surplus.

The Alabama Democratic State convention on Wednesday renommated Governor Seay, Secretary of State Langdon, Attorney General McClehand and Superintendent of Education Palmer. Cyrus Hogue succeeds Auditor Burke, and John L. Cobb was nominated for state treasurer. The mention of President Cleveland's name created great applause and enthusiasm.

The Wasconsin President Cleveland and Superintendent of Education Palmer. Cyrus Hogue succeeds Auditor Burke, and John L. Cobb was nominated for state treasurer. The mention of President Cleveland's message. Delegates to the national convention were elected, and a resolution was adopted favoring Governor Rusk for president. Resolutions were passed indorsing President Cleveland's administration and his message; indorsing the Mills bill, and denouncing the Mills b was plainly visible here. The Yellow Creek brewery, was by Haegele & Rothe was

Washington, May 13.—Congressman John E. Russell puts the whole question regarding free wool and the tariff more concisely than any man who has yet spoken on the subject. In the course of conversation today, he said: "The protectionists are constantly talking of the great minury that will be done to the millions of people who are dependent upon the sheep raising industry and that if the tariff is taken off they will be in a worse position than the pauper shepfierds of Europe. Let us see about that. The value of the Washington, May 13. — Congressman John E. Russell puts the whole question today, he said: "The protectionists are constantly talking of the great miury that will be done to the millions of people who are dependent upon the sheep raising industry and that if the tariff is taken off they will be in a worse position than the pauper sheplerds of Europe. Let us see about that. The value of the wool raised in this country is \$70,000,000, and about 2000 000 persons are eugaged in and about 2,000.000 persons are engaged in tending the flocks. That means that each of those persons received exactly \$35 a year under the beneficent provisions of a high tariff. Think of it, only \$35 a year. It

# seems to me they ought to welcome any change that would alter this state of things, and the advocates of protection should remember the wages paid to the shepherds when they talk about the pauper labor of Europe."

NEAR THE WHITE HOUSE.

Heirs of Samuel Blodgett Claim a Slice of the Capital.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—The heirs of Samuel Blodgett. a Philadelphian, who died in 1814, have just taken the last steps which assure them a legal title in a tract of land comprising 250 acres in the north central part of the city of Washington, valued at about \$8,000,000. Some of the land has been built upon by people who, it is now claimed, will have to get out or else purchase again. When the United States government determined on the site of the present Capitol, commissioners were appointed who made a proposition to the then owners of the land that if they would deed half their property to the government it would be sold and the proceeds expended in laying out the new town, their remain ing property increasing of course in value as the streets were run through it. Samuel Blodgett, who then resided at 169 Chestnut street, this city, bought a tract of the land for \$40,000, and divided it with the government, keeping 41 squares and 21 half-squares himself. Some time ago proceedings were commenced in the Equity Court in Washington to settle the title for good and all and it was eventually assured to the heirs and they have this week larged or the unfortunate man's reat about \$8,000,000. Some of the land has Washington to settle the title for good and all and it was eventually assured to the heirs, and they have this week piaced on record a deed of trust to Judge Johnston of Washington, making him trustee. A portion of the tract is within five or six squares of the White House.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 10.—This city is soon to have one of the best endowed charitable institutions in the Union. It will be an orphan's home for both sexes, combined with an educational and technical school. The endowment amounts to \$2,000,000, all subscribed by wealthy citizens of San Diego. The city has also given 100 acres of land within the city limits, worth nearly \$1,000,000.

## POLITICAL PREFERENCES

Gathering of the Politicians for the Conventions.

Cleveland Warmly Indorsed at Every

Move is Blaine.

The Vermont Democrats met at Montpe. ier on Thursday, with Hiram Atkins in the ead. Patrick M. Meldon of Rutland was hairman. Nominations for State officers were made. President Cleveland enthusi astically indorsed, sympathy for Ireland expressed, and Cleveland delegates elected. In the Tennessee Democratic State convention at Nashville on Thursday, a resoluland for allowing Republicans to remain in office, which was promotly tabled on motion of ex-Congressman Young of Memphis, Then cheers were given for Mr. Cleveland. The convention elected four delegates at large to the national convention. The platform heartily indorsed Cleveland's administration, his recent message to Con-

l'ennessee during the past two years. to nominate delegates to Chicago was held at Wichita, Wednesday. Resolutions inlorsing Plumb and Ingalls were adopted. nd Blaine delegates to Chicago were select-

The Georgia State Temperance conven tion met in Atlanta on the 8th inst. Among the resolutions introduced was one calling

the resolutions introduced was one calling on the State Democratic convention to see to it that an anti-sumptuary plank is not inserted in the national Democratic platform by the St. Louis convention.

The Delaware State Democratic convention on the Sth inst. elected Cleveland delegates to the St. Louis convention. The platform renews the pledges of the Democrats of Delaware to the principles of the party; indorses the administration and the course of Mr. Bayard as secretary of state; indorses President Cleveland's views on the tariff, his opposition to monopolistic trusts, and favors his renomination.

Republican clabs in New York State are reported to be multiplying rapidly. Secretary Schmaier says that by the time the national conventum opens in Chicago there will be a local club formed in every town and village of over 2000 inhabitants, and in some instances in even smaller places.

The preferences of the New Hampshire delegates at large to the Chicago convention are said to be as follows: Dr. Gallinger for Harrison, Colonel Tuitle for the man who would poll the largest vote, ex.Governor Cheney for Depew and Mr. Batchelder for Blaine. Of the district delegates, Messrs, Gilman, Pike and Greenleaf are said to be unpledged, while Mr. Peavey is understood to be for Allison.

The Michigan State Republican convention met at Grand Rapids last week and elected delegates at large to the Chicago

The Michigan State Republican convention met at Grand Rapids last week and elected delegates at large to the Chicago convention. Resolutions were passed urging the delegates to use every honorable means to have General Russell A. Alger nominated for president.

The Republican district convention at Pittsburg, Penn., on the 8th inst., unanimously adopted a resolution Indorsing James G. Baine, and directing the delegates representing the district in the national convention to vote for and use all honorable means to secure h a nomination in the event of his candidacy for president.

Congression Outhwaite has been renominated by the Democrats of the thirteenth Ohio district by acclamation. Resolutions indorsing the administration were adopted.

indorsing the administration were adopted.

The third district Democrats of West Virginia on Tuesday elected delegates to the St. Louis convention. They indorsed Cleveland and his administration.

The theorems State Democratic convention on Wednesday elected a solid tariff reform delegation to the St. Louis convenion. Resolutions were passed indorsing Presis.

WHERE GEN. GRANT WAS BORN.

The House to be Exhibited at Cincin nati's Centennial. BATAVIA, O., May 10.-The house in which General Grant was born has been leased and will be on exhibition for 100 days at the approaching centennial exposi-

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION.

der way. Engineer J. J. Woodruff and Fireman H. D. Kitzmiller were instantly killed. The body of Woodruff was blown to atoms. His head was found about 300 yards from the wreck.

The body of the fireman was not mutilated, but horribly scalded. In gathering the remains of Woodruff the coroner drove little stakes in the ground where each piece lay, and when the undertaker had collected the fragments 60 stakes marked the number of pieces of the unfortunate man's remains. The engine was a large mogul freight locomotive, and was comparatively new. Bits of the boiler were picked up 500 yards away from the scene of the accident. Six freight cars were demolished.

HE ANTICIPATED TROUBLE.

Peculiar Will of General Beem's

Probated. CHICAGO, May 10.-The belief that there is a dark story yet to be told about the mysterious shooting of General Martin Beem, which has been growing upon the commu-nity for a week, received a new im-Lives Lost.

St. Louis, May 13.—Advices from the Red river country report that the damage done to the inhabitants of the Red river valley during the past 10 days is almost bevolved to computation, and the overflow the largest since 1843. Most of the plantations near the river have been covered with water four to six feet deep, and cribs, barns and many miles of fences have been carried away. Many of the people have lost their household furniture, provisions and cattle.

In several places the river water extended from the hills of Arkansas to the hills of Texas, a distance of 10 to 14 miles. At West Norwood a negro was drewned yester day trying to swim from the overflow. Two wife men were drowned in Miller creek and quite a number of other deaths are reported. Planting in the bottoms will all have to be done over again.

100 acres of land within the city limits, worth nearly \$1.000,000.

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1200 Acres of land within the city limits, will was produced in the Probate Court in a tree of which is a close of the population, and read of the Probate Court in the clerk. After the paragraph dispose sion, the clerk. After the paragraph dispose in the clerk stumbled of the probate of the property in the general's

TORONTO, May 11.—Hundreds of emi-grants are in a starving condition at "the ex-minister to the Netherlands, under Pres nine meches here in the 24 hours ending sheds" here. They cannot get employment late last night and is still rising rapidly. It and are being assisted by charitable people.

Massachusetts has 42,026 farms. The number of owners is 40,112; of those hiring farms, 3242; of those worked on

The average value of a Massachusetts farm is \$2459, and the average acreage 86.61. relative feeding value. He finds one pound The average value of the land and build- of the sweet skim equal to two pounds of ings in 1885 was \$4112.83, as against \$3660 the buttermilk, and in that proportion for

The agricultural property in the State is railed a: \$216,250.000. This capital produces \$47,750,000 worth of products. The arm produce is 22.09 per cent of the total arm prope ty.
The value of Massachusetts farm products
ras 28.82 per cent. more in 1885 than in

The figures show great changes in the haracter of farm work. The dairy products ave risen from \$7,901,663 (in gold) in 1875 o \$13,080,526 under the present census. The number of acres cultivated increases in the State, although the number of farms ecreases. There has been a constant decrease in the number of farms for many ears.

ars.
There are 46,109 dwelling-houses and 50,5 barns on the farms of the State. The
erage value of each house is \$1009.76; of ch barn is \$408.70. Very nearly one-third of all the acreage in Middlesex

On an average \$15.91 worth of general arming implements is reported.

Workester leads all the towns and cities in the value of agricultural products. Bosom is second. Hull is list in rank. [Cultivated land has advanced almost 5 er cent. in value, and has increased nearly is per cent. in acreage. Milch cows have leclined nearly 12 per cent. in value, but are nearly one-third more than in 1875. Pags have fallen off 30 per cent. in value, but the nearly one-third more than in 1875. Pags have fallen off 30 per cent. in value, but the nearly products and or production; hay, straw and odder, 24.36 per cent. and vegetables, [O.55 per cent, leaving but 37.30 per cent. or all other kinds of products. By a comparison of the percenta res for products and or procept we see that, although hens and chickens represent but 2.85 per cent, of the total value of products.

Resides, if fed while sweet, the water would have a fattening tendency on the animal thal drank it, but when turned to acid it has just the opposite effect. When a man is too fat the doctors recommend him to eat lemons and partake of acids to reduce his fesh. All these things the farmer knows, but, strangely enough, he forgets them all when he stands in the presence of his sour swill barrel. No woman would think of feeding a human baby on sour milk, but her husband will drive already of the calves and pigs on sour milk, and even look you full in the face and feed the calves and pigs on sour milk, and even look you full in the face and or procept we see that, although hens and or procept we see that although hens and or procept we see that, although hens and or procept we see that, although hens and or procept we see that although hens

egg crop has more than doubled in

English hay shows some decline, but in the crop of meadow hay there has been an increase of over 10,000 tons.

The quantity of milk has been carried rom 36,698.159 gallons in 1875 to 72,528,28 gallons in 1885. 628 gallons in 1885. The production of oats has increased one-

nd numbers. seese has declined 18.39 per cent. in

Poultry has fallen off 15 per cent. in value, but the production has increased 30 per cent. awberries show a fall of more than onethird in value, but a gain in quantity of

AROUND THE FARM.

the cream, before or after skimming, is subject to sudden and extreme changes, this may cause the de elopment of a bitter principle; or, if the souring of the cr am is carried too far—that is, to the point of alcoholic fermentation—this will give it a bitter taste. If the bitterness comes from eating bitter food, or from some of the cows giving bitter milk—as they sometimes do—it ought to show in the milk when first drawn. Perhaps our correspondent can find in these suggestions a hint that will lead to the discovery of the cause of the bitterness. With all our knowledge and the manifest progress in the art of dairying during the last two decades, there is still a wide unexploited region for investigation.—[Prairie Farmer.

Skim Milk Versus Buttermilk. Professor Fjord of the Danish Agricultural Society has been making trials of these two sorts of milk to ascertain their in gold in 1875.

Every county in the State shows an increased average value of land and buildings on farms in 1885 over 1875.

There are 36.526 farmers in the State, and 35.545 farm laporers. This is an increase of 10 per cent, in ten years.

Cultivated land is worth \$63.76 per acre, including cities where the average value is \$237.60.

The Massachusetts farmer, on the average including cities where the average value is \$237.60.

The Massachusetts farmer, on the average farmers to see the truth and make a practical application of it.

At nearly all the creameries in Wisconsin, whose pairons are as intelligent as any other, fully three-fourths had as lief feed sour milk as sweet. The face is, they never made any practical experiments to know which is the best way, and they will not be ieve what those say who have experimented. larger quantities. In other words its su-

mented.

The following process of common reason-

mented.

s \$47,750,000 worth of products. The produce is 22.09 per cent of the total property.

e value of Massachusetts farm products 28.82 per cent. more in 1885 than in acter of farm work. The dairy products risen from \$7,901,663 (in gold) in 1875 3,080,526 under the present census.

e number of acres cultivated increases in the number of farms for many series. There has been a constant design in the number of farms for many series are 46,109 dwelling-houses and 50, barn is \$408.70.

The following process of common reasoning ought to convince any man who can read that to allow skim milk for instruce: If four pounds of wilk, there will be left nine pounds of solids. This is on the basis of 13 pounds of solids and 87 pounds of water in every 100 pounds of milk, of the nine pounds of solids left in the skim milk, in early five pounds of solids left in the skim milk, in early five pounds of are as we know, it has located acid, and so far as we know, it has located acid, and so far as we know, it has located acid, and so far as we know, it has located acid, and so far as we know, it has located acid, and so far as we know, it has located acid, and so far as we know, it has located acid, and so far as we know, it has located acid, and so far as we know, it has agreed and the to sour the water and get our sugar back; but let the become sour, and no earthly power can turn it to sugar again.

"That there is more money in butter than in beef of any kind needs no argument, and the idea is absurd that a man ought to keep a 1200-pound cow in his dairy because she will make a greater weight of old cow beef when unit to milk longer, when he cau get an 800-pound cow that will average 50 per deep the yield of bushels per acre has also canced from 35.75, in 1875, to 43.62, in 35. and the yield of bushels per acre has also advanced from 35.75, in 1875, to 43.62, in 1850 was a increase in acres of the series of the last tive years that has produced a bet for the last tive years that has produced and the year and better slage than an acre of store of store of the ware slage than when the stalks are thinched form the hush has produced and the time out that the last has produced and the year and better slage than an acre of store of store on the slage than when the stalks are thinched then the hush and the year and better slage than and are of store or field corn from thick the i

The production of oats has increased one-third.

The wheat crop has been constantly falling since the first State census in 1845.

The wool products, taking all kinds of wool, show an increase of 50,000 pounds in garded, and deficient in proportion as they many as failer off apparently nearly free-fourths as regards quantity.

Cranberries have fallen off over 25 per eat. in value, but have increased 186.18 er cent. in quantity.

Indian corn has faller off nearly one-third a value, but the quantity is more than only letting 187.

Therefore, have gards quantity great difference in the yield. A very early potato has a shorter time to grow and mature a crop, hence labors under a disadvantage for want of time to grow and is not a vegetable in the garden that is so mature largely. Therefore, late qualities gross a feeder, nor one that so readily pays are constituted. due, but the quantity is more than learn on mature largely. Therefore, late qualities gross a feeder, nor one that so readily pays are most suitable for the main crop; but in the late varieties there is a great difference mato. To grow it to the greatest perfection in the yield, varying from 200 to 600 the hills should be dug out to the depth of

> circumstances. The distance of both hills and drills must

THE BOSTON WEEKLY GLOBE—WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1888.

The rect should be long and strong to the live in the interior time to the country of the live in the interior time to the country of the live in the interior time to the country of the live in the interior time to the country of the live in the interior time to the country of the live in the interior time to the country of the live in the interior time to the country of the live in the country of the live of the live in the live of the l

of green growth to the acre, and that its form is such that the cutter and the silo offer the best chance of feeding it without our experiment stations have of recent years given extra attention to the chemical composition of the maize plant. The statheory, but proves that the sweet corn does not possess a very high percentage of feedsets them all when he stands in the presence of his sour swill barrel. No woman would think of feeding a human baby on sour milk, but her husband will drive ahead and feed the calves and bigs on sour milk, but her husband will drive ahead and feed the calves and bigs on sour milk, and even look you full in the face and tell you, as we have had the mill us hundreds of times, that "calves will thrive best on sour milk."—[Hoard's Dairyman.

Relative Cost of Butter and Beef.
Writing to the Philadelphia Press on the proposition "that it costs less to produce a pound of butter than a pound of beef," Waldo F. Brown says:

"That there is more money in butter than in beef of any kind needs no argument, and the idea is absurd that a man ought to keep a 1200-pound cow in his dairy because she will make a greater weight of old cow beef when unit to milk longer, when he can get an 800-pound cow that will average 50 per cent. more butter. I doubt if there is a farmer in our country that has produced a beef for the last five years that has paid current prices for its food, and yet nine out ten of them will tell you that the introduction of the Jerseys has been a long that the stalks are thickly clowded into drils. Chemistry shows that there is more marked that an acre of stover or field corn to find more and better s lage than an acre of them will tell you that the introduction of the Jerseys has been a large that an acre of stover or field corn to find more and better s lage than an acre of them will tell you that the introduction of the Jerseys has been a large that an acre of stover or field corn to find more and better s lage than an acre of them will tell you that the introduction of the Jerseys has been a large the dorn can be grown so what the sales paid the stalks put in the silo, an excellant there is considerable different varieties of corn, and the stalks put in the silo, an excellant the stalks put in the silo, an excellant there is considerable different varieties of corn, and the stalks put in the silo, an excel

plant. As the chemists all insist that the stalks must be cut or shredd d in order to ensure digestion, it is evident that the silo affords an excellent means of securing capable of producing good crops of grain. THE POTATO,

Five Things Essential in the Culture of the Potato.

The soil best adapted to potatoes is a rich loam, containing abundance of organic matter. Five things are essential in the culture of potatoes: First, a dry soil; second or sich colitication of the stuck scenario or sich colitication of the stuck on the stuck of the stuck on the soil of the stuck of the stuck on the soil of the

Because the generous nature of the tomaare neglected. The set chosen makes a to yields bountifully with seemingly little bushels per acre, cultivated under the same two and a half feet; at the bottom there should be a half bushel of well-rotted manure; above this let the soil be an equal depend on the strength of the soil and kind mixture of loam and manure thoroughly

THE DATES.

THE DA

Weeds are the Outcome of Large, Half-Tilled, Half-Seeded Farms.

That class of vegetation known as noxious m vided to cover up her waste places and negcut, Wisconsin and Minnesota, have been lected soils. Weeds are looked upon with particularly active in gathering this in- abhorrence by short-sighted man, yet, withabhorrence by short-sighted man, yet, withformation, until now a careful synopsis of the various experiments will net some valuable facts. It has been supposed that sweet corn would give the best result in the slo. Careful investigation does not uphold this the supposed that sweet corn would give the best result in the slo. Careful investigation does not uphold this the supposed that sweet corn would give the best result in the slo. Careful investigation does not uphold this the supposed that sweet corn would give the best result in the slo. Careful investigation does not uphold this the supposed that sweet corn would give the best result in the slo. Careful investigation does not uphold this the supposed that sweet corn would give the best result in the slo. Careful investigation does not uphold this the supposed that sweet corn would give the best result in the slo. Careful investigation does not uphold this the supposed that sweet corn would give the best result in the slo. Careful investigation does not uphold this the supposed that sweet corn would give the best result in the slo. Careful investigation does not uphold this supposed that sweet corn would give the best result in the slo. Careful investigation does not uphold this supposed that sweet corn would give the best result in the slo. Careful investigation does not uphold this supposed that sweet corn would give the best result in the slo.

Weeds are the outcome of large, half-tilled, half-seeded farms. A great many farmers undertake more than they can ac-complish, the r farms are overgrown with equally divided between weeds and grain. of good farming. More can be made from a clean, productive 50-acre farm than from a 100-acre farm overgrown with weeds.

The best time to kill more than to briefs.

till only what land we can till thoroughly. Sow only well-cleaned seed grain, and sow weeds a chance to choke out grain, till every foot of the land, take down the old rail fences, tear out the briers and break up the land.

Thistles can be effectually killed by raising corn or any other planted crop on the land and keeping it free from weeds until they are exterminated. They also may be kept down by ploughing them under in the spring and cutting them when they are bekept down by ploughing them under in the spring and cutting them when they are beginning to bloom. Burdock and wild parsnips can be kept down only by frequently grubbing them off just below the surface of the ground, and if we do not wish to raise cockle and rag weed we must sow clean seed. There has been much written on this subject, yet weeds still flourish, and will until they are choked out by heavy seeding and exterminated by thorough cu tivation.—[Correspondence Elmira Husbandman.

### THE FARMER'S INCOME.

All Farmers. A reader asks how he can make his farm

grass or vegetables, and is in a fair condition of fertility; and we must assume further that the land will be well cultivated and managed by a good, practical. Common-sense farmer, The farm has 30 acres of woodland. Allow 10 acres for building lot, yards, garden, orchards, roads and pasture, permanent, and we have then 140 acres for common farm purposes. This should be divided into fields so as to make should be divided into fields so as to make it convenient to have one-fourth or one-fifth in different crops annually, and no crop to be grown oftener than four or five years on the same field. Three years the land to grow grain and vegetable crops, and two years grass and clover, to complete a fiveyear course. Corn. oats and all refuse hay, straw and cornstalks to be fed to stock on the form and worked into manure to aid the fertility of the land. The manure to be taken from the stables in winter and spread as drawn on clover sod to be ploughed in spring for corn. There ought to be manure enough made to manure 15 acres to 20 loads per acre. There will then be left 13 acres of the one-afth allotted to the first crop in

to see if he read it right. It will call to mind the time when this mixture was a common article in market, and was one of money again.

sermon.

A man who lends money to his friends or his money again.

With mutton at the present prices and spring lambs as they are now selling, says an exchange, there ought to be money in mutton sheep.

Wood ashes are valuable fertilizer for

corn, potatoes, peach trees, and many other crops. Even leeched ashes are worth saving. It is poor economy to buy commercial fertilizer and let the ashes waste.

Lettuce gives how tree waste.

weeds, their fences are lined with weeds and briers, and their grain crops are about nor with one side in a trough of water. Be sure that all tools are in perfect order before any attempt is made to use

The best time to kill weeds is when they first appear, and then they may be kept

There is no danger of growing too much fruit of good qualify, but it is an easy matter to overstock the market with an inferior article. or six inches tilled is destitute of the ele-ments that enter into plants it is wise to go deeper. particularly in what are called Army&Navy

As a rule those crops pay best that require the most care and attention. The brains and the labor are what sell in the markets in the shape of the crop.

Sound sense applied to the pig pen will produce quite as good returns as when applied to other farm industries.

The fewer who feeds some swill to his Boston Pilot. The farmer who feeds sour swill to his swine seldom realizes that it causes derangement of the digestive organs and gives them diarracea.

The pigs will be most thrifty if kept in clean, dry pens and well littered, but will make more weight on less feed if they have a run on a clover lot.

If it were not for the highs they would be

A Valuable Estimate and Guide for but little use trying to grow fruit. The farmer who by draining or extra manuring hereases his crops may not for the time seem to be making anything, but he is laying sure foundations for future sucof 180 acres, valued at \$16.000, pay 5 per

wherever you find a large, well-cultivated men of any strain of blood.

For growing vegetables, of which we eat the fleshy root or bulb, like pota ces, onions, radishes, or the foliage, likece ery, cabbage, let nee, we wou d greatly prefer commercial tertile ers to rank stable manure. We think

may be present in city manure, and still more in manu e from privies, and have no doubt that it is possible such bacilli can be directly transferred to the pulp of vege-tables thus manured. tables thus manured.

The great want of the dairy over a large part of our country is not more cows, but better cows and better care and feeding. The times cal for intense methods in conducting the diary, and the call is far-reaching, going down to the roots of things, affect ng the cow which produces, the feed and the methods of dispensing the same, from which the milk is p oduced.

The mo t e Tectual way of improving live The value of any kind of farm stock is very largely determined by its feeding the first year of its life. Brieding coun's for much, though every successful breeder knows how greatly the character of a young animal is changed by innutritious or improper food.

It des not pay to buy second-class fruit trees for planting. They may be cheaper at first han firs class trees, but will be found many times dearer in the end. many times dearer in the end.

A New York dairyman says he can get more milk from clws fed on beets, two bushels per diem to the cows, than from ensi age. The milk yield ran up to 20 quarts. He asserts that he can produce beets at a cost of four cents a bushel, 1000 bushels to the acre.

The dairy cow will abundantly repay all the kind treatment bestowed upon her.

"A bad habit once acquired, young man," he said, solemply, "is difficult to break off. It weakens the will power, and finally over-

whelms and destroys its victim."
"I know it, sir," responded the young man; "there's the habit of tipping waiters, for instance. The first tip I ever gave was a nickel, and the sensation was one of unadulterated pride. Now if I give anything less than half a dollar I feel like a sneak thief."

Japanese Proverbs.

[Rehoboth Sunday Herald.] Tell no secrets to thy servant. If you hate a man, let him live. To know the new, search the old. Even a cur can bark at his own gate. Dig two graves before cursing a neighbor. The silent man is often worth listening to. He is a wise man who can preach a short

Not Used to It.

Mr. Timothy Sead (taking his first meal in a New York dime restaurant). - Give me a mutton chop— Waiter (top of his voice).—Bah! Bah! Mr. Timothy Sead.-And some fresh eggs

Waiter.—Cluck! Cluck! [Mr. Timothy Sead grabs his umbrella and nees.] Broke the Windows and the Custom.

[Bowdoin Orient.]

An obsolete custom of the college was known as the May training. It had its origin in the passage of a bill introduced by Governor Dunlap, requiring that every citizen able to bear arms should be equipped and ready for inspection and drill one day each year. Neither students nor faculty

on?
Goslin (embarrassed)—Well, er—to tell you the truth, Miss Smith, it's on borrowed

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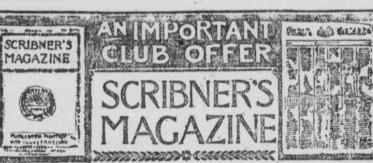
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THE WEEKLY GLOBE,

BOSTON.

### Needs Which Are Common to All.

What the Doctors Say About Nerves.

Characteristics of Noted New York Beauties.

### **Wood-Sawing a Sure Mode** of Preserving Health.

[Copyrighted, 1888, by the Author.] A hopeful sign in society is the spreading

The meeting of races, and the wide contrasts of climate have given American so-ciety the finest variety in the types of women. The American of the best sort, whether professional man or man of affairs, ures and contraction of the eye, all tell of clerk or artisan, is the Greek of his time, capable, critical, of artistic instincts, quick and well-vitalized in mind and body. In know the habitual feeling of these lesser time he will bring the woman to the level spine troubles. The cure is simply making of his mate. Just now, in the importation the woman comfortable in every least and announcement of social rules and ideas, point, mental or bodily, and keeping her so assimilated neither to the circumstances of till the strained muscles regain themselves. the majority nor to our political order. The grasshopper is a burden: off with the effect is deterioration in the sex.

But the material for beauty is as good as the world affords. We have the pure Scotter with the world affords. We have the pure Scotter when the world affords when the pure Scotter when the world affords when the pure Scotter when the world affords when the pure Scotter when the world affords the world affords. We have the pure Scotquilted wool, which is almost as light,
tish blonde, with the sating skin, the
Change the lined and plaited dress skirt,
looks of feathery curl like saffron thistle.

whose weight is prostly the wireway and looks of feathery curl like saffron thistle-down, the clear blue eyes. Generations of cambrics of the lining, and wear India where the streets have grasses growing cool and out-door living with diet of oatcake, porridge and marmalade have brought this marvel of complexion, high spirits and endurance. The golden blonde is rare here be a woman of poor taste and invention who as everywhere, a type only useful in pictures and tableaux. It may be angelic, but the place for angels is another world. own. If you can't bear the weight of jet,

Expect Too Much of Blondes Dorees, and credit them with too little.

They demand angelic temper, which is apt

They demand angelic temper, which is apt

Among New York heavisies for received. to be put upon, evoking the spirit of the archangel when he contended for the body

Aspasia, Helen of Troy, and it is said of Eve herself. Such later were Titians' Bella Donna and his favored choice of beautieswith hair of electric, waving, auburn, melting into the sunshine, changeful with all the amber tinges, a flower-like complexion,

Now, what blondes of all sorts need to lay them of out-door life. Not hours of amusement at tennis, or walking or driving, but living out of doors, and in sunshine when it shines at all. They have the capacity for large vitality, and the source of all that is vital is the sun. They should never choose indoor employment, as clerks or teachers, but turn gardeners, walking agents or market women in preference, like the wiry, flaxen-haired German girl I knew, once maid to a lady of rank, as much in place, as lady-like and pleasant a creature as one could wish a woman to be. The time is coming when susceptible women, as all blondes are, will not shut themselves up in school-keeping or housekeeping, to grow acid, wrinkled and furry

under intelligent and profitable "high culture."

The needs common to all women are so common that few regard their importance. To say that warm rooms are essential to health and beauty sounds like a truism, but the fact is that among well-to-do classes it is the rarest thing to find a really warm house. A heated house, burning up coal and vitality together is common, but not one so soundly built that rooms do not readily cool off, and where comfort is felt with moderate heat, or where draughts do not sow rheumatic twinges, with wrinkles to match. Out of doors, dress and exercises keep up the natural heat. In doors, the quieter life and shutting off the greater part of the sun's rays

Render the Case Different.

The constant temperature of all occupied rooms should be enough to keep the blood

at its normal heat of 98 degrees without any TYPES OF WOMEN at its normal heat of 98 degrees without any chilling or change, say 75 to 78 degrees by day and 15 degrees lower by night. Instead, when steam is up, or the furnace burns up, you will find the glass at 85 degrees on the when steam is up, or the furnace burns up, you will find the glass at 85 degrees on the north wall of rooms. Two hours or less after the heat goes down the thin walls lose their heat immediately, and it is 45 degrees in the same place. I describe what I have noted repeatedly in houses where comfort was supposed to be the first consideration.

To letter is a pats beneath any masculine waist. Beyond ours is a sala broad, arched corridor, opening on a courtvard. The latter is 30 feet square, surrounded by high stone walls and with a fountain in the centre. Around the funtain olive trees, limes and bananas are growing, with more hammocks swung in their branches and flowers blooming beneath in boxes.

Robert G. Ingersoll's Estimate of Mr. Conkling. was supposed to be the first consideration. Such variations are enough to try the strongest frames. To say nothing of neuralgia and lung troubles, it is impossible to raigia and lung troubles, it is impossible to keep a good complexion through such ruinous changes of temperature. The heat dries it into fine wrinkles, the cold sends the blood inward, leaving the face blue and features pinched. Let the husband who wishes to keep his wife in her freshness be careful that she has warm rooms to live in. The injury to the civenlation, which de-The injury to the circulation, which destroys all bloom and elasticity, strikes deeper in time, causing failure of the heart, or chronic inflammations. As you value bloom and long life, never permit yourself to be chilly for five minutes. No matter what thermometers say, if you are out of

der enough to feel chilly, the tander enough to feel consider comfort as a crime, have cost unsuspected victims.

The necessity of thick dressing that follows upon living in half-warmed houses is seldom regarded as an injury, but is one which tells most on a woman when she needs every point in her favor. Few women reach 30 or 35 without spinal strain, from having children, or from accident or overexetion in some shape. Nerves ailments

"Woman climbed up in tree in park," "Shall write it?"
"Er = no."
"Woman climbed up in tree in park," ontinued Jones, reading from a voluminous for couray itegrity, a cored by "Name of woman or tree," "Name of woman or tree," "Name of woman or tree," "Yer = no."
"As inthe great am near the carries a proceeding."
"Er = no."
"Woman climbed up in tree in park," ontinued Jones, reading from a voluminous for couray itegrity, a cored by "Name of woman or tree," Told on the Lowered Vitality,

A hopeful sign in society is the spreading persuasion that all men and women do not admit of the same moral and physical treatment. Those good people who ask, in all simplicity, for directions to improve their looks as they might for a receipt to restore furniture pollsh, will bear a good deal of interesting information. The first question in return is, what type of person is to be considered? True as it is that of one blood are all men on the face of the earth, yet that blood has many blendings, and the are all men on the face of the earth, yet that blood has many blendings, and the wonder of nature, for which we are freely to give thanks, inits infinite variety. the feeble circulation, till the nerve centres, telegraphed speedily, feel the reflex sympathetic strain. If you ever had to sit in a cramped posture till your limbs ached, you cannot make an invalid's simpler dress becoming, and wear it with a distinction of its wear lace. If you can't carry gros grain, wear India silk or surah. It is the unneces-

Among New York beauties for nearly 20
years, nearly all have worn the impress of Making music to the sleepers every one. of Moses, and people are not clear whether it is angel or dragon. The auburn beauty wears better and fares better in the world, whether it be the English pictorial face with marble neck, damask cheek, violet eyes, and a silken bounty of hair, or the Cythesæan beauty of Venus, of all types matchless in enslavement since the world liant conversationists," otherwise fatiguing chatterers. Mrs. Bierstadt wife of the art chatterers. Mrs. Bierstadt, wife of the art ist, kept the freshness of her charms religiously, it is said.

Declining Family Cares because they interfered with the pleasure

Description and his favored clodes of beauties, with hair of electric, waring, authern, melting into the sunshine, changeful with all the cause they interfered with the pleasure of the ended society whose she was a chief the amber times, a flower limit of temperament and culckness of mind, in the great susceptibility, which is most of the great susceptibility which is most of the susceptibility which is most of the great susceptibility which is most of the great susceptibility which is most of the long known of rich and relief the great susceptibility which is most of the long known of rich and relief the great susceptibility which is most of the long known of rich and relief the great susceptibility which is most of the long known of

Now, what blondes of all sorts need to lay difficult to prescribe exercise. As Emerson amining goods without everybody knowing it, and have adopted another plan. As soon them of out-door life. Not hours of amuse- average women are as lazy as they dare to as one of the fair ones reaches her favorite girl I knew, once maid to a lady of rank. off indigestion and disorder of the nerves. It who married a young farmer, and drove is not hard work, not nearly so hard as round to sell the produce. In her fresh, rowing, and there are few exercises equal trim, linen gown and shade hat she dressed to it for giving a noble turn of shoulders the part perfectly, and, with the light, and round upper arm. The young women spring wagon and good horse, driving over of English country houses have taken to the Bergen hills to carry her golden butter amateur carpentry as a pastime, and they and ruddy pears, or early salads, she was could hardly hit upon a surer mode of preserving good health and good looks. SHIRLEY DARE.

### In Mexican Hammocks.

[Fannie B. Ward.] The casa in which we temporarily set up faced before they are 30, but take to them-our lares and penates is a fair sample of the average. It is in La Calle del Flamingo. under intelligent and profitable "high cul-

beneath her skirts, raven hair falling about her face, and lustrous, dreamy, lovelit eyes looking up at you in a manner cylculated to produle most violent pit-a pats beneath any

. ER-NO.

A Sample of the Way in Which English Newspapers Are Made.

[Rlakely Hall's Berlin Letter.] The one all-pervading, pregnant, dominant and rigorous purpose of the British correspondent's life is to find out all the news himself, but keep his paper from knowing anything about it. I was at the side of a famous correspondent, who had kindly taken me under his wing here, when his secretaries came in with the news after the funeral. They had all told their tales and received instructions, when the secre-

"A man, name unknown, paid entire year's rent of 58 Unter der Linden for window privileges today—4000 marks. Shall I

"Er-no."

Then the war correspondent suggested a snack of beer and the wing of a cold fowl and we went down starrs while the secretaries ground out the conventional English despatch of the convent onal length with the same old, stale and wearisome presentation of commonplace observations, marked ion of commonplace observations, marked 'official" and "inside," as usual.

### THE CITY OF THE DEAD.

[Richard E. Burton in the Century.] They do neither plight nor wed In the city of the dead,

In the city where they sleep away the hours; But they lie, while o'er them range Winter-blight and summer change,

long; But they rest within their bed, Leaving all their thoughts unsaid, Deeming silence better far than sob or song.

No, they neither sigh nor sing Though the robin be a-wing. Though the leaves of autumn march a million strong,

There is only peace and rest; But to them it seemeth best, For they lie at ease and know that life is done.

There is only rest and peace



### The Best Celery in the World.

"Where is the best celery raised?" remarked a Washington market man the other day. "In Kalamazoo. It is not yet celery is raised that is as good as the celery of Kalamazco. It brings a better price in the market than other celery, and, moreover, a vast quantity of it is raised there. Over 3000 acres of swamp land are said to have been "reclaimed" and devoted to the culture of this toothsome esculent alone. The business is a lucrative one, and numerous Kalamazooans have grown lich at it. It is, in fact, the leading industry of the place, according to the statements of the Western papers."

crowded into the Academy of Music to-night to hear Robert G. Ingersoll's eulogy of Roscoe Conkling, and many others were unable to get in. Lieutenant Governor The speaker's table was draped with flags

and before it was placed a picture of the dead senator. Mr. Ingersoll was listened to with rapt attention, and at the close of his cration he was voted the thanks of the Legislature. Mr. Ingersoll said:

his cration he was voted the thanks of the Legislature. Mr. Ingersoll said:
Roscoe Conkling—a great man, an orator, a statesman, a distinguished citizen of the Republic, in the zenith of his fame and power, has reached his journey's end; and we are met here in the city of his birth to pay our tribute to his worth and work. He earned and held a proud position in the public thought. He stood for independence, for courage, and, above all, for absolute integrity, and his name was known and honored by many millions of his fellow-men.
Roscoe Conkling was a man of superb courage. He not only acted without lear, but he had that fortitude of soil that bears the consequence of the course pursued without complaint. He was charged with being proud. The charge was true—he was proud. His knees were as flexible as the "unwedgeable and gnarled oak," but he was not van. This imperious man entered public life in the dawn of the Reformation, at a time when the country needed men of pride, of principle and courage. The institution of slavery had poisoned all the springs of power. Think of the honored statesmen of that ignoble time who wallowed in this mire, and who, decorated with dripping filth, received the plaudits of their fellow-men.

At last the conflict came. The question was presented. Shall the republic he slave

dripping filth, received the plaudits of their fellow-men.

At last the conflict came. The question was presented: Shall the republic be slave or free? The Eepublican party had triumphed at the polis. The greatest man in our history was president-elect. The victors were appalled. They shrank from the great responsibility of success. In the presence of rebellion they hesitated; they offered to return the fruus of vic o.y. Hoping to avert war, they were willing that slavery should become immortal. An amendment to the Constitution was proposed, to the effect that no subsequent amendment should ever be made that n any way should interfere with the right of man to steal his fellow-men.

Styles in Candy.

Some New Favorites and Some Old Ones That Hold Their Own.

[Lewiston Journal.]

Says an Auburn candy-maker: "The trade in the chocolate quality of candy is coming to the front very fast. As much again of the chocolate is sold as five years ago. Peanut and cough candy holds its own through all the changes other grades are undergoing. Twice as much cough candy is sold in

offect that no subsequent amendment in the condition of the client of of the

the hated and despised. He attacked the rear.

"The trade in wafers is what you mig ay booming. We make a dozen differs to the reconstructed States".

And long after we are dead the colored

The contribution of the co tain peak and there it stands firm as the earth dependent why it is so, but it has been definitely determined by experience that no celery is raised that is as good as the celery of Kalamazoo. It brings a better price in the market than other celery, and, moreover, a vast quantity of it is raised there. Over 3000 acres of swamp land are said to have been "reclaimed" and devoted to the culture of this toothsome esculent alone. The business is a lucrative one, and numerous Kalamazooans have grown itch at it. It is, in fact, the leading industry of the place, according to the statements of the Western papers."

PROUDLY TRUE.

Ginable thing called presence. Tall, commanding, erect, ample in speech, graceful in compliment, titanic in denunciation, rich in illustration, prodigal of comparison and me aphor, and his sentences, measured and rhythmical, fell like music on the enraptured throng. He abhorred the Pharisee, and loathed all conscious fraud. He had a profound aversicn for those who insist on putting base motives back of the good deeds of others. He wore no mask. He knew his friends; his enemies knew him, He had no patience with pretence, with pariotic reasons for unmanly acts. He did his work, and bravely spoke his thought. Sensitive to the last degree, he keenly felt the blows and stabs of the envious and obscure; of the smallest, of the weakers. But the greatest could not drive him from conviction's field. He would not stop or ask to give an explanation. He left his words and deeds to justify themselves. He held in light esteem a friend who heard with half-believing ears the slander of a fiel. He walked a highway of his own and kept the company of his self-respect. He would not turn aside to avoid a foe, to greet or gain a friend.

In his nature there was no compromise.

kept the company of his self-respect. He would not turn aside to avoid a foe, to greet or gain a friend.

In his nature there was no compromise. To him there were but two paths—the right and wrong. He was maligned, misrepresented and misunderstood; but he would not answer. He knew that character speaks louder far than any words. He was as lent then as he is now; and his silence, be ter than any form of speech, refuted every charge. He was an American, proud of his country, that was and ever will be proud of him. He did not find perfection only in other lands. He did not find perfection only in other lands. He did not find perfection only in other lands. He did not find perfection only in other lands. He did not find perfection only in other lands. He did not know small and shrunken, withered and apologetic in the presence of those unon whom greatness had been thrust by chance. He could not be overawed by dukes or lords, nor flattered into vertebra eless sabserviency by the patronizing smiles of kings. In the midst of conventionalities, he had the teeling of sullocation. He believed in the royalty of man, in the sovereignty of the citizen, and in the matchless greatness of this republic. He was of the classic mould—a figure from the antique world. He had the pose of the great statues, the price and bearing of the intellectual Greek, of the conquering Reman, and he stood in the wide free air as though within his veins there flowed the blood of a hundred kings. And as he lived he died. Proudly he enssed beyond our horizon, beyond the twilight's purple hills, beyond the utmost reach of human harm or help, to that vast realm of silence, or of joy, where the innumerable dwell, and he has left with us his wealth of thought and deed—the memory of a brave, imperious, honest man, who bowed alone to death.

all the changes other grades are undergo-ing. Twice as much cough candy is sold in winter as in summer. Cough candy sells the best in the small country villages. The farmers and villagers think nothing of go-ing to the store for a pound of the cough candy, when the same people are seldom known to indulge the luxury of other grades.

with a torrent of invective scorn, and execration. He was not satisfied until the freedman was an American citizen, clothed with every civil right: until the Constitution was his shield; until the ballot was his sword.

And long after we are dead the colored man in this and other lands will speak his name in reverence and love. Others way are got but he stood firm; some were false.

### A COLD DAY.

I vas sitting down by der sea von day, Vatching dhose wafes mit der leedle sthones play, Und I vos a dinking, und vondering, mapee Dot somevon vas dinking berhaps too off me. My thoughts dhey vent pack to dot odder night, Vatching dhose great wafes come and go: Und I dinks of a leedle, soft, dimpled handt, Off those leedle footprints in der sand, Und I was a vondering of—vell dot's not all Mapee I yos dinking off Adam's fall; Und vatching, und dinking, vot shouldt I see But von fraulin so shveet, und happy, und gay, Coming towards me up der sandy vay Und py shings! my heart it vos peat so fast, I vos so prim full of shoy at last, or she ke pt coming right oup my vay, Und she shmildt so shveet, ast I hear her say:



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Few could have resisted the pleading look in the liquid gray eyes of pretty little Mrs.

Upham, as she knelt on a low ottoman by Upham, as she knelt on a low ottoman by Upham, as she knelt on a low ottoman by Lorde Payhon Hartford's side.

UNCLE REUBEN.

[M. M. IN NEW YORK NEWS.]

"Now, Uncle Reuben, please say that, if I succeed in finding them, you will take them to your home and heart for poor Harry's sake."

make of you, but please do not refuse me. I want you and your little girl to eat Thanksgiving supper with me."
A flush mounted to Mrs. Alton's cheeks, and she answered in a slightly haughty tone:

"I thank you, Mrs. Upham, but I—"

"I shaff take no for an answer," interpreted Agn's, laughingly, "Rubie will not be disappointed, for the affection between the little playmates seems to prove the property of the playmates seems to increase daily.

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### MR. FULLER'S RECORD.

The Republican papers are making much of the fact that during the war Mr. MEL-VILLE W. FULLER was a member of the 'Illinois Peace Legislature," which critisised some of the war acts of the govern-

We do not think that this is a valid ob. jection to Mr. Fuller's appointment as How it must have whispered to them, ness and honest labor! chief justice now. In the first place, the weary and discouraged as they were, that war is over, and it has been agreed to "make | the end of the long, cold winter of hardp," as amicably as if nothing had happened. But there is a stronger spring was with them, and that soon the eason for not counting against Mr. ipon some acts of the administration at cisms were very probably well founded. was a time of excitement and passion, this day. when constitutional guarantees were too often set at naught. It is easy to see why Mr. FULLER protested. He admired the Constitution and loved it, and it grieved him to see it abused, as it unquestionably was in those stirring times.

But the same qualities which make a oor partisan make a good judge.

its sturdiness, its hardy defiance of storm,

its quick response to sunlight and warmth,

CLEVELAND AND NAPOLEON.

nomenal than Napoleon.

JEAN KINCAID.

### MASSACHUSETTS FARMS.

The third volume of the reports on the State census of 1885, recently issued by in. We therefore nominate the mayflower interesting figures about Massachusetts suffrages of the American people.

There are 939,000 acres of cultivated and in this State, including 44,000 acres which is inside city limits. The average value of the "city farms" is \$237 per acre, and of the country farms \$55 per acre. The farms of highest value per acre are those within the limits of Suffolk county, where they are held on the average at \$1551 per acre. Middlesex comes next, at \$112 per acre, and Norfolk is a close third at \$110. The average value of farms in Barnstable is \$94 per acre; in Essex, \$85; in Bristol. \$63; in Plymouth, \$58; in Hampden, \$46; in Worcester, \$44; in Hampshire, \$41; in Franklin, \$40; in Berkshire, \$38; in Dukes, \$34; while Nantucket ends the list with the lowest valua tion of all, \$31 per acre.

These prices are not as high as the young men who "go West" have to pay for land equally well situated with respect to railroads and markets in any district beyond the Ohio river. It is true that Massachusetts land is not as fertile as land in some parts of the West, and cannot be as easily worked for grain crops; but there are valuable crops, especially the hardy fruits, which can be raised here better than in any other part of the United States.

There is plenty of work for Massachusetts farmers to do at home. Stay East, young

EQUAL TAXATION OR NONE.

Wilson of West Virginia, when he said that country until he went there for his inaug- that it cost him about \$250. ere will be no industrial peace in this ng to say of the growing antagonism of It was thus that NAPOLEON mastered the again. capital and labor; of the long industrial affairs of the army and then the affairs of depressions; of the building up of great France. Not only this, but President wealth by favoritism, by which, in order to CLEVELAND at once displayed a large, hold fast its privileges, it was ever ready to broad-minded, comprehensive grasp of the and of the rapid centralization of manufacturers in a few great corporations, and their cautious yet resolute hand he turned partisan sheets, noticeably Judge, the imimole recent fusing into formidable "trusts." it in that direction. First assuring himself tator of Puck, and the authorized bulletin portance. So long as legislation sides with pays all the taxes, will in one way and an- 20 years in the march of progress, and is to- bined. ways of reducing them.

Legislation must be for the great body of leadership. the people rather than for a few favored collection of the taxes will prove the most difficult problem to solve.

### OUR NATIONAL FLOWER.

Almost every people or nation has some with their early and remantic history, so begun. interwoven with their art and celebrated in their literature, or such a part of their daily life and surroundings as to become recog-

Of these is the lotus of the Nile, which doubtless, one of the few men accustomed appears so continually in the printing, ar- to act with the Democratic party, who in system to attract the foreigner is that of inchitecture and literature of the Egyptians; this emergency oppose the just and reasonthe German corn flower, or Kaiser-blume; able reduction of taxation proposed by Pres- The class distinctions which have stood in the Alpine edelweiss, the betrothal flower | ident CLEVELAND. of the Swiss; the chrysanthemum of Japan, | Perhaps it may not be difficult to see why | they are not unknown here, can at least be which receives almost imperial honors in this California Democrat opposes the Dem- more safely defied. Liberty has so long that country; the rose of England, the red ocratic policy of tax reduction. When his been our boast and pride that some concesand white no longer at war; the Scotch | failure was announced it was telegraphed | sions must be made to maintain it, even on thistle, so emblematic of the sturdy and all over the country that the Mills tariff bill the part of those who have the least love prickly sides of the national characteristics, was the cause of it. "The firm had \$2,000,- for the common people, and thus the layers though not expressive of the worth lying | 000 locked up in borax," it was said, "and of society are constantly changing places. of Ireland, and the leek of Wales may be From this the high-tax organs will doubt ing and elbow room to an extent not found added to the list.

Of almost national importance, too, is the never be reduced. violet of the Naroleon family, which is But the facts rather obscure the moral. Presidential Campaign, and every one still worn by the followers of that dynasty; The California deposits of borax are the ter of course, constantly increasing. Every the broom (Planta Genista), which gave a richest in the world. They need no protectioner that comes to our shores represurname to the Plantageners; und in tion. Even at the same prices paid for the sents a family and friends at home. He modern times the "pale primrose," Lord pauper borax of other countries the owners | not only advertises this country to them, BEACONSFIELD'S favorite flower, which has of the great deposits which nature placed but in many cases furnishes the means to become the badge of the order of Conserva- under the soil of California would be richly enable them to come here and share its optives, founded in his honor, the Primrose remune: ated. The duty on imported bor- portunities with him. America is broad League, which is said to number hundreds acid acid merely enables the California and free and fertile, with no rackrenting,

> ern pine and the Southern palmetto as smiths and washerwomen who use borax. ditious continue immigration will be a symbols of certain States or sections, but we Three months ago all the borax mines in steady and perhaps increasing factor of her have no flower which may be called a the country, including those controlled by growth, whether high tariff or low tariff national flower in any sense of the term. WILLIAM T. COLEMAN & Co., formed a prevails. We have been too busy in setting up house- "Trust." It was intended absolutely to con- We do not wish to take advantage of our Rekeeping and getting this new domain of trol the supply and the price. Coleman & publican friends. We might show how less ours in order to attend very much to the | Co. were the leading spirits, and their mines | than 15 years ago the midition of things sesthetic and poetic side of life; but now were, by the agreement, to furnish about under a high tariff was so unsatisfactory that that we have wen a little leisure for our- ene-third of the entire output. Such a trust the number of our foreign-born citizens who selves, it would seem that nominations for was only made possible by the "protective" went back to their native countries or to this high office, vacant till now, might be in duty, which gave the combine a monopoly other countries, was almost as great as of order, the question to be fairly discussed of the home market. and decided subsequently by the voice of | Without this tariff protection the trust | many other as suspicious circumstances the people in a truly American fashion. | could not have existed for a single day. might be cited; but we forbear. Our prop-

> What, then, shall be our national flower? With free trade in borax, however, the osition is that tariff and immigration bear The candidate which we would bring for | business would have been carried on just | but a distant relation to each other, and

THE DOWNFALL OF ONE "TRUST."

grance; is eagerly plucked by the country per cent. less, while the profits of the mine- best country in the world to live in. children, to whom its coming is a yearly owners would still have been as high as in epoch, marking the advent of the longed- reason they could ask. But because the for spring; and is sold on the street corners | Mills bill only threatened to put borax on of our cities to those less fortunate ones | the free list the power of the "trust" colwho cannot know the delights of gathering lapsed, and the failure of the firm that was it for themselves. The botanists have named | cornering the people's supplies to the exit Epigara repens, but unscientific mortals | tent of \$2,000,000 followed.

are content to call it the trailing arbutus. We hope the high-tariff organs will make or more familiarly still the mayflower. The the most of this "ruin of American induslatter name seems most appropriate for it. | try" by tariff reform. But let them not fail The sandy soil of Cape Cod is one of the to point out that the "industry" that is favorite homes of this plant, and about ruined is the industry of trust-making, no Plymouth there are acres of it. What de- the industry of borax making. light must our forefathers, or at least our

The Democratic party has promised the foremothers, have experienced when they people that it will ruin the "infant indussaw for the first time-springing up from try" of making "trusts," and it is keeping the edge of a snowdrift, perhaps, and pro- its word. The Mills bill has not yet betected by its lowly position and its thick come a law, but already the Borax Trust rough, clumsy-looking leaves-these clusters, totters to its fall. It is the first victory of of dainty pink and white bloom which President CLEVELAND's war on the trusts. filled the air with their exquisite perfume. So perish all the enemies of legitimate busi-

ships and sufferings had come, that the summer would bring comfort and plenty a great many untimely deaths among this FULLER now the legal criticisms he made once more. What wonder that they called most beautiful and gamey branch of the it, thinking of the good ship which had salmon family would be avoided. The that time. This reason is that his criti- brought them across the ocean, the "May- friends of dumb animals should at once flower," and that their descendants should devise some kind of a zoological volapuk keep this name in loving remembrance to by which the fish can be made acquainted ings of protection. with the time that "open season" begins, It is not only this connection with our and thus put the finny beauties on their early history, however, which seems to make guard against the tricks of the greedy the mayflower worthy of adoption as our anglers. By this method the trout could lay farmer is willing to teach as long as the national flower. We like to think that it is | in an extra supply of rations, and when the | students will swing the hoe. not uncharacteristic, but as a people, besides | gilded brass beetles, yellow ochre butterflies and paris gray moths come fluttering down on the amber pools the fish would and its unpromising, mayhap even rough, plead loss of appetite or a previous engagement to dine, and thus be spared to their exterior, which is yet only a cover and protection for the beauty and sweetness with- families and friends.

It is about now that the annual fisherman State census of 1885, recently issued by in. We therefore nominate the maydower as our national flower, and we ask for it the gets ready for the fray. He has planned a place where a strike would be a good about it for the last 11 months and for thing, and if there could be a "lockout" of four weeks he has done nothing but fit | czarism and militarism, so much the better. himself with patent waterproof suits, ex amine split bambco rods, click reels and Senator JOHN JAMES INGALLS, who is not talk about the appetizing qualities of the friendly to the President, has expressed the | many kinds of gaudy June bug and potato opinion that Mr. CLEVELAND is more phebeetles that adorn the store windows.

He is all ready. For nights his dreams The vitriolic senator from Kansas did not have been haunted by visions of fish that mean to be complimentary. But he was so come swarming to his bedside in shoals in spite of himself. For those qualities of Now he will realize his hopes and plunge the great French soldier and law-giver, in into the depths of the forests and show the and a bad poet, to be minister to the Netherwhich Mr. CLEVELAND resembles him, country bumpkins how to capture fish after were his good qualities. GROVER CLEVE- approved methods. He goes. The tracks LAND possesses much of the keenness of of his rubber boots are seen in the moist vision, the untiring vigilance, the courage woodland roads, the blood of his face fat and firmness, and not a little of the audacitens the ribs of innumerable black ty in great things, that made NAPOLEON flies and mosquitoes. He fishes a BONAPARTE the greatest soldier in history. day with poor success. The next As a power in the world's affairs there day his luck is even worse. Tired, sore and was no accounting for NAPOLEON, and feverish, the morning of the third day there is no accounting for GROVER CLEVEusually finds him at the railroad station LAND. Both will take places in history ready to embark for home. His creel and among phenomena. Both rose suddenly rod and gripsack are with him, but those from obscurity, and when so elevated both large willow-cased flasks which he brought displayed remarkable powers of leadership. from the city are left behind. They were It is hard to estimate public men with filled with "mosquito poison," and those inaccuracy during their lifetime, but it is sects were very plenty during his stay, so GALLS, he forgets that the war is over. safe to say that GROVER CLEVELAND will that the entire supply was exhausted.

take rank as one of the most remarkable Arriving at the city of his residence he hastens to the nearest market and buys a men the United States has produced. In heard the name of the man whom, old hand at the business he selects trout, of four years later, it elected to the course; if not, mackerel or alewives will do. highest position in the world. Called to Then he has an attack of pneumonia, and the head of the nation without the slight his physician advises him to "quit drinkwell presented by any writer or speaker in est experience in national politics; never, mg." While in a convalescent state he this tariff reform discussion as it was by Mr, it is said, having set foot in the capital of his figures up the expense of his trip and finds

uration, he at once mastered the multifari- This does not deter him fr country until the tax laws are established ous affairs of the government with a thor- the performance, however. In a month he upon a basis fair to all. And he asserted oughness and detail which, perhaps, no begins to think of fishing, and next year for \$2,000,000 in these times is necessarily with equal truth that protection has noth- president before him ever quite equalled. about this time he will go and do it all over a person of uncommon ability.

### WHY PEOPLE EMIGRATE.

Last year emigration from all other countries to this amounted to considerably over corrupt the ballot box and intimidate voters, great questions of the time. He saw the 400,000 persons, and this year it is expected way the country should go, and with a to foot up a round half million. Some It is this plain question of equitable taxa. that he was right, he has not failed in the board of the Republican party, have seized tion that gives life to the industrial war | quality of courage which Napoleon had, upon this fact as an argument to show why which is all the time assuming greater and which so few political leaders of our people are leaving low tariff Great Britain one interest against another, it is unequal administration of GLOVER CLEVELAND, tected Germany is quite as generous a legislation, and a positive favoritism which have made the issues of the war "chest- feeder of this stream of emigration as Engthe labor of the country, which ultimate y nuts." The country has been moved ahead land, Ireland, Scotland and Wales com-

other resist. Courts of arbitration to adjust | day measurably nearer a settlement of the | Waiving the question whether a continu differences between labor and capital are great questions that are agitating the ation of the war tariff is the best thing for but plasters that will never heal the sore. people than it was even one year ago. And this country at the present time, we must The true method is to strike at the root of the President, in serving well his country, insist that those who maintain that it is the matter by levying taxes in the spirit of has in the best and highest sense served shall prove it to us by good and sufficient the song repeated, to the fraction of a note. equity, and that is one of the most certain | well his party. The Democratic party is a reasons. If an appeal is made to immigra- Not only this, but Mr. Edison is at work on favor of a low tariff as a high one; but we It is a fortunate thing for the country that | claim that the question of tariff has only a nterests, or the revolt will spread until the this man's leadership is not only not very indirect bearing upon the volume seriously questioned, but has the unanimous of those seeking new homes in the it do them, at his earliest convenience. and enthusiastic support of his party. Bet- United States. Single questions of policy so ter still, the conviction is general that the absorb our interest and mental energies at country will vote, by an overwhelming times, that we are apt to forget that the majority, to give him the opportunity to greatness, the attractiveness and the prosplant or blossom which is so connected continue and finish the good work he has perity of this country are qualities to a very large extent independent of one economic policy or another. According as liberal or narrow legislation prevails, will the pro-WILLIAM TELL COLEMAN of San Fran- gress of the country be advanced or renized everywhere as symbolic and typical cisco, whose firm has failed for \$2,000,000, tarded; but, aside from all that, it possesses of the people to whom it belongs-a national was one of the New York Sun's favorite opportunities which are superior to all candidates for the presidency. He was, ordinary obstructions.

One of the principal ideas in our social dividual sovereignty or personal equality, the way of his advancement at home, i behind the rough exterior; the shamrock the Mills bill puts borax on the free list." Furthermore, the United States have breath. less draw the moral that tariff taxes should in any other country. These conditions of

themselves always attract. The nuclei of immigration are, as a mat millionnaires to put larger profits into their no absentee landlordism, no entail and no In our own America we have the North. own pockets, at the expense of all the black-long army service, and so long as these con-

foreigners coming to this country, and

ward is that hardy and thrifty, yet sweet | the same, supplying the demand as well | that legislation must be much more foolish and beautiful blossom which is now filling and employing just as many men; but the than we have yet found it, even in extreme the woods of New England with its fra- price to the consumer would have been 40 cases, before America will cease to be the

### EDITORIAL POINTS. Congressman MARTIN of Texas has made a gaseous speech on the tariff question and nobody blew out the gas.

o come to the United States as usual.

Hon. ALLEN G. THURMAN would make any other office, for that matter. The Atchison has not and does not pro

ose to lease the Erie railway. It is satis fied to stay West and grow up with the Dom Pedro, the only crowned sovereign America, is dving. May his title die with We need no monarchs on this side of

the Atlantic. The Republican dark horses are not likely to win the race this time. The trouble with them is that they are running not towards the "wire," but away from it.

At last General Knox is to have a monument. Why not tear down Fort Knox in laws of the different New England States, Penobscot Narrows and make it into a monument? It is good for little else.

> that China has for ages enjoyed the bless-The Grangers will start agricultural schools for study at home. Object lessons in planting are now in order. Any practical

Wages are probably lower in China than

in any other country in the world. In this time of dispute it is interesting to reflect

Voornees has apologized to the Senate. and done it very handsomely, too. Now let everybody be breathlessly silent and perhaps the couptry will hear the voice of INGALLS saying that he too is sorry.

The New York Sun asks: "Is Russia about A New York school ma'am has sued a

wealthy married man for breach of promise. If she collects damages the defendant's wife should sue him for divorce, and then he and the schoolteacher can wed and keep the money in the family.

The President has nominated ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT of New York, who is a life-long Democrat, a genial gentleman, a crack shot lands. Mr. ROOSEVELT is a Dutchman by descent, and we predict that the Dutch in CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW has just bought a

ouse in New York, and the papers say that

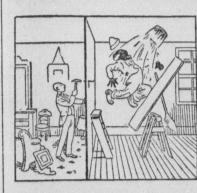
1880 the country had never even big string of fish to take home. If he be an have fared badly if they had got hold of

magnitude and a more momentous im- times possess—the coulage to "go ahead." for high tariff America. Unfortunately for is doubtful if this is a proper thing to have The election of 1884, and the resulting the force of the argument, vigorously pro- said about a sober body of men in a temper-Epison's phonograph has been perfected

far beyond Bell's graphophone, it seems. You can talk or sing at the former instru ment, and, years afterwards, by merely turning a crank, you can hear the talk or bolder, broader and better party for his ton statistics as much can be established in an automatic type-writer attachment, which will listen to the sounds and write them are any other impossible things that the machine ought to do Mr. Edison will make

### A POINTED ATTENTION.







To Nervous Men.

IF you will will send us your address, we will mail you our illustrated pamphlet excharming effects upon the nervous, debil-itated system, and how they will quickly restore you to vigor, mathood and health. If you are thus afflicted, we will send you a Belt and Apliances on Fial. Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

### TOWNSEND'S LETTER

Somersault of Political Parties.

The Chinese treaty is creeping along gain. Meanwhile the Chinamen continue Change Sides in Their Views.

good candidate for vice president, or for Tariff the Issue, with Blaine Yet the Representative Man.

> NEW YORK, May 12.—Seldom has any poitical administration withdrawn the busiess of government so far from the great multitude. It almost looks as if the rebuke of old Jeffersonian methods had finally come out of the Democratic party. If you look to the administration of Jefferson and his successor you will find that party hatred was the known dominant thing in America. It was necessary to put a personal note to every man's history, showing how at one time or another he had favored monarchy and been opposed to the noble interests of the noble people. The Republican party was an extension of Jefferson's theories in-stead of those of Hamilton. This may strike you queerly, but it was true. was much more of Jefferson in the radical passions of the Republican party then of Hamilton's constructive unsentimental material views. Hamilton never gave vent to any hostility to slavery as an institution until the enemies of the government or at least the outsiders at facked the Jay treaty with Great Britain, which Washington more than any other man had caused to be made. The treaty was to prevent a war between the Iresh United States and the well-organized of England, before the final treaty of peace which Jay and others had made was torn all to pieces by reason of the infractions upon it. The Americans believe that those infractions were made by the British, but I think that he who now reads the story will believe that the Americans did most of the infracting. Having attained their independence, and seen the was much more of Jefferson in the radical

> British Armies Dismissed from their shores, they refused to do many things their rulers had agreed for them to be done in the treaty, by which England nade the vast sacrifice of losing a European part of the American continent European part of the American continent; the bowels of North American had been lost to Britain partly by the action of her own politicians and public opinion. The Americans agreed to pay debts contracted before there were any hostilities, many of these debts due to the very persons in England who had fought the government there in aid of the United States and its claims. Unhappily some of our politicians, Mr. Jefferson included, and Mr. Edmund Randolph, who was in Washington's cabinet, were among the debtors of the British merchants. The desire to repudiate debts was at the bottom of much of the hostility to Washington's administration. In order to repudiate these debts, huge and in many cases fraudulent counter claims were to be raised on the subject of escaped slaves. By some clause in the treaty of independence Great Britain was to pay for property of that kind. Ultimately, Great Britain refused to pay the owners of slaves for their alleged value when they had merely field from their cwners to that government which their owners had repudiated. On this occasion Hamilton let fly, in one of his powerful and persuasive essays, a general view, that to act as the returner of a freed slave was beneath the dignity of human nature. And yet under Jefferson Davis this issue was fought over again in 1861, upon the identical complaint that the North, instead of Great Britain, had not returned people who went away from bondage in the bowels of North America had been lost

of the Light of Liberty of Light of Liberty of Light of Liberty of the Light of Liberty of Liberty

were being attacked. The Republican party of 1856 started with the general assumptions of free soil, free speech and free citizenship. The line was drawn around bondagemen, and of course their value was immensely impaired. The State of Delaware all through the period, colonial and American, never would permit the buying of slaves from over the line, nor the selling of slaves across the line. This was called the domestic slave trade, as opposed to the foreign or importing slave trade. Jefferson in the buoyancy of his youth was as much opposed to the domestic as to the foreign slave trade; but in the course of time he became involved as a debtor, and fought the Federal party from that standpoint of apprehension, and finally his property was mainly in slaves, and he abandoned his anti-slavery views altogether. Slavery being wiped out by the force of war, its abettors began to extend the doctrine of freedom to general commerce. And hence the Democratic party at this time has gone clear over to the cld Federal basis, while the Republican party has shifted to something of the Jeffersonian radicalism. sonian radicalism.
In this issue must be excepted the fact that Hamilton proposed domestic manufactures sustained by tariffs.

Hamilton's Disciples have invariably been the present free traders until within the time we inhabit. He differed from another Scotchman, Adam Smith, in maintaining the view that the Inited States ought to build up its own United States ought to build up its own industries. Some persons have wondered that a man as wise as Hamilton should have been so diametrically opposed to a fellow Scotchman as wise as Adam Smith. The difference lay altogether in the fact that Hamilton was a merchant by original bringing up, while Adam Smith was a college man and theorizer and editor by original bringing up. The West India Islands had their trade almost wholly with the United States of America, in spite of the Spanish dread of any other nation trading with their colonies; but the Spanish lost their colonies; but the Spanish lost their colonies in the West Indies one after another; and those which remained were not self-sustaining unless they obtained flour and meat from the British colonies on the main land, and to those prosperous colonies sold their sugar, tobacco, etc. Hamilton, born in the West Indies, saw that the United States, by its proximity to those islands, ought to keep their trade, and to encourage the promotion of manufactures which supplied the balance. For several years I was amongst the free trade coterie, and their knowledge of real business was always subordinate to their intensity of dogma. Among their intensity of dogma. Among their of Mr. Lincoln, was once the Democratic senator at Washington city. And now Mr. Hamilin is an unqualified processive of the four senator at Washington city. And now Mr. Hamilin is an unqualified processive of the colonist. The Republican party had lost its free trade adherents, who mainly went off from it four years ago, because they knew that the United States by the four years ago, because they knew that blaine was an unwavering protectionist. They had felt of him and tempted him when he was elected speaker of Congress. About 1869. They had felt of him and tempted him when he was elected speaker of Congress about 1869. They had felt of him and tempted him when he was elected speaker of Congress. About 1869. They had felt of him and tempted him when he was on unwavering protectionist.

The Repu ndustries. Some persons have wondered

Our Coffee is Supplied to us without any corresponding supply from ourselves. Our poor people all through the Southern States drink coffee as fishes are said to drink the air from water. And we take the cash out of our pockets and pay for that coffee. We do not have anypay for that coffee. We do not have anything which the Brazilians take back for the said coffee. Nor are we likely to have anything as long as we drink so much coffee and do not raise any and decline to give any promotion to direct traffic with Brazil. Hamilton would never have allowed the huge sum of money we pay Brazil, some \$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000 every year, to disappear without getting some of it back in the shape of a subsidy for vessels, which we would correspondingly subsidize, and thus could sell off our manufactured stuff to the Brazilians.

could sell off our manufactured stuff to the Brazilians.
But I am wandering into a general dissertation when I undertake to show that at present the Republicans occupy the old state of the Jefferson being a sustained radicing provided Jefferson being a sustained radicing to the last was the institution of slavery, it is whose suffrages and miserres and dependently denies he was tied up so that he made of his latter end a mere profession without any relative scarifice.

The apathy of the mercantile element in New York city is one of the peculiarities of

the present political crisis or situation. Before the civil war broke out New York was a purely trading place, without considerable manufactures of any other kind than sustained the shipping interest. Our old tonnage laws, passed in the first Congress, required considerable manufacturing to be done hereabout in order to repair and continue.

Sion merchants and the sellers of goods in the cities who have been knocked Out of Their Fine Commissions by the mill owners being in a far more solvent state than they were 10 or 15 years ago. The time, was when the commission

Our Coastwise Shipping.

Hence there were shipbuilding vards hereabout, and the government at Washington parties had subsidies for their steamships, and these were generally given by the enthusiastic aid of the Southerners, who particularly wanted to have the Yankee steams shipping pre-eminent. At that time the Southern Democrats. Stephens, Toombs, Conrad and many more were national Whigs, believing in both the manufacturing system and the shipping system. But the slavery question destroyed the national sm of all those men, after General Socit, instead of Millard Fillmore, became the candidate of the Whig party in 1852. The Southerners then saw that their compromise mensures of slavery. At once the New York merchants, or a large proportion of them who did not want to lose a day or a month in business, or a large proportion of them who did not want to lose a day or a month in business, or a large proportion of them who did not want to lose a day or a month in business, or a large proportion of them who did not want to lose a day or a month in business, or a large proportion of them who did not want to lose a day or a month in business, or a large proportion of them who did not want to lose a day or a month in business, or a large proportion of them who did not want to lose a day or a month in business, or a large proportion of them who did not want to lose a day or a month in business, or a large proportion of them who did not want to lose a day or a month in business, or a large proportion of them who did not want to lose a day or a month in business, or a large proportion of them who did not want to lose a day or a month in business, or a large proportion of them who has withdrawn his name in order to head a desperation of the want to lose a day or a month in business, or a large proportion of them who who little a man can do in larly and pull the strings in America. The clever ponitician does not him out the strings are all to his hand.

Mr. Blaine's insincerity is just like that of large understant of the want to lar

This Apathy Arises

from the extensive competition in the purely mercantile part of the business. For if they think it wise, and if they think it

In the course of time the mill owners, who had to pay their hands off and buy their supplies, got tired of being dependent upon these commission houses, which, having made them advances, extorted the larger share of the profits of manufacturing. The mill owners strengthened themselves with their local banks, and, by greater economy, began to sell to the country merchants and the consumers and so the jobbing houses were nearly knocked to pieces in this city, several years ago. The consequence is, that the merchants at present can often make more money by buying directly from England and the confinent of Europe, than from dealing with the manufacturers of the United States. Mere changes in business and the obliteration of middlemen have made the merchants here who are not also manufacturers, selfish upon the national tendency of protection or free trade.

I recall a young gentleman who was raised with me in the city of Philadelphia. For many years he was a commission merchant interested in a number of mills, because he made advances to them on goods and got the

Katon's Share of the Profits.

The remulation of the profits of whether Blaine ought to be nominated or not. But if we believe that issues of the largest moment are to be determined in the parget when all elections, we would rather have this question settled by putting on one side the artiff man and on the other side the artiff man.

Suppose Mr. Gresham is nominated, what light of a defender on the tarriff man.

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Suppose Mr. Gresham is nominated then? The Republican party will be in the light of a defender on the tarriff man.

Suppose Mr. Gresham is nominated at their artiff man.

Suppose Mr. Gresham is nominated then? The Republican party will be in the light of a defender on the tarriff issue. They will claim that their candidate is in favor of a modified tarriff, he will therefore be on the same

Lion's Share of the Profits. The manufacturers moved along securely and conservatively and labored to throw off that slavery of the merchant. Before they had

dential election and the prominence of Mr. Blaine as a candidate. Blaine has no insincerity as a protectionist, no matter what may be admitted for the sake of argument against him in other issues. He came from a region where protection has produced the very highest results—the coal fields and iron fields of western Pennsylvania. There for two or three generations his ancestors had lived, landed gentlemen, whose farms and plantations were underlaid with coal and iron, whilst the rivers went on to the West and the South, to carry this coal and its-manufactured productions. In his boyhood a follower of Henry Clay, who was the great American protectionist, Blaine grew up an

Enthusiastic Native American, and when he went to the State of Maine some time in the fifties, that State was on

nothing but an after-dinner echo of Mr. Blaine's leadership on this question. Mr Sherman was never as ardent a Pro tectionist in Ohio as after Blaine invaded

that State from western Pennsylvania with that State from western Pennsylvania with the general proclamation. "You cannot have a tariff too high for me."

The candidate most talked about at present, as opposed to Blaine, is Mr. Gresham of the Northwest. He represents the modified tariff views which have been preached out there by a few persons who are either political zealots on the subject, or have picked up a scattering of free trade views from more inflexible men whom they have succeeded. There is Mr. Medill of C icago, who once told me that Horace White was ruining his property by opposing the Republican party and advocating free trade. In the lapse of time Mr. Medill says he is a free trader.

vent state than they were 10 or 15 years ago. The time was when the commission merchants owned the mills, and now the mills can read the commission merchants out of business and reduce them to pulp by

was a healthy subsidizer of American and foreign lines. Collins, Vanderbilt and other goods of ours to sell; we have chosen our parties had subsidies for their steamships, and these were generally given by the en-

They Can All Leave Blaine Out

wise they will leave him out. advances to the mills, and therefore were nominated, it will be because the convenound up with them in profits or losses. tion considers it wise to put him up.

Whenever protection was menaced the As for myself, I never had the least per-Whenever protection was menaced the As for myself, I never had the least per-New York merchants were down at Wash-sonal or pecuniary interest in politics, and I ngton contending for items in the pro- am at this moment unsettled in my mind as to whether Blaine ought to be nominated or In the course of time the mill owners, who not. But if we believe that issues of the

ersonal past is out of the ques-ion. As far as their relative conesty is concerned, that may be a matter nonesty is concerned, that may be a matter of engagement again, but I fancy that the great bulk of the people have sat as a jury on this subject long ago. No candidate that the Republicans would be likely to set forward could explain himself so clearly as Blaine. If that side is to be defeated, why not have it defeated with its natural leader?

G. A. TOWNSEND.

That there upon the pillow lay one thought of God divided!

Be other than pure-hearted? LIDA LEWIS WATSON.

Progressive Journalism.

And every newspaper man will recognize in that short screed two or three "sticks" of truth. Out in Harrison, not long ago, Will Taylor, who edited the News during Walter Hartpence's absence in the Legislature, was some time in the fifties, that State was on the point of shifting its political status from a Democratic State to a Whig or Protection State. It took that step, indeed, as early as 1840, when the old rhyme was used in politics:

Oh, have you heard the news from Maine?
She's gone hell-bent for Governor Kent,
For Tippecanoe and Tyler too!

But the Democratic party trimmed toward the shipping interest, which, indeed, was protected by the old tonnage laws. There were a few lines that had to be filled, so Taylor, who had faith in the result of Seeley's periodical visit, sat down and wrote: "Sam Seeley of Trenton was arrested by the old tonnage laws. There were a few lines that had to be filled, so Taylor, who had faith in the result of Seeley's periodical visit, sat down and wrote: "Sam Seeley of Trenton was arrested yesterday for drunkenness, and fined \$5 and costs by the mayor." Of course it was a great risk to assume, but editors are not afraid of risks. Seeley followed his usal programme. While the Harrison News was being run through the press Taylor saw the marshal going up the street with Seeley in tow, and sure enough the was fined "five cases" and costs.

An interesting Question.

[Tid-Bits.] short" on news matter. The morning the

Miss X. (to languid swell)-Do you speak Languid swell (to his valet)-Do I speas

German, Henri? Valet-Yes, sir. Languid swell-Oh, yes; I had forgotte Continues conversation in faultless Hand

She Saw the Gold. "Mamma, I know it's true about the

olden streets in heaven.' 'Why. how do you know, Maud?" "Because, when I was on deck with nurse last night, something made a noise and the sky split clear across, and then I saw the gold shining through."

These Women! [Fliegende Blatter.]
"How is it, old fellow, that ever since you were married you come to the club so hungry, and yet your wife has a really excellent cook?"

"Oh. yes; but just as soon as I relish anything she becomes jealous." Students Have Some Sense, After All, [Pittsburg Chronicle.]
The New York Press has published a few rods of correspondence on "What kind of a girl does a college man like best?" The weight of opinion seems to be in favor of a

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and pervegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. K.

is however great, the saling channel to which may happen to be within three miles of the shore.

8. The treaty is a complete surrender of any claim of a right now existing either under the treaty of 1783, the treaty of 1818, the acts of Congress and the British orders in council of 1830, or the twenty-ninth article of the treaty of 1871, for vessels of the United States engaged in fishing any-where on the high seas, and even having a commercial character also, to enter any port of British North America for any commercial purpose whatever, and puts in the place of these clear rights which, in respect of itish fishing vessels, exist in the United fates to the fullest extent, greaty restricted and conditional rights as arising solely from a present grant of Great Britian.

9. It binds the United States to be content with whatever is given by this treaty as the full measure of its rights.

10. In the face of all this it leaves British North American fishing vessels possessed of all commercial rights in all the ports and waters of the United States.

11. Whatever privileges of commerce, hospitality or humanity are thus provided for in the treaty are to be obtained only upon condition that no fishing vessel of the United States shall receive any of them unless such fishing vessels shall, under regulations of the secretary of the treasury of the United States, be branded with an official number on each bow, and that such regulation shall, before they become effectual, be communicated by

Her Majesty's Government. 12. It provides that general, and even then much limited, commercial rights, and

then much limited, commercial rights, and rights of transhipment, as mentioned in article 15, shall be obtained only at the price of exempting all Canadian fishery products from our custom duties.

13. Its provisions concerning the executive and judicial treatment of American vessels and fishermen that may be seized or arrested for supposed illegal conduct are, to make the most of them, nothing other, and probably something less, than a statement of what the the laws and conduct of any administration of every government professing to be civilized should adopt an exercise as an act of duty and justice.

14. Instead of diminishing sources of irritation and causes of difficulty, different interpretations and disputes, it will, the committee thinks, very largely increase them. Various other suggestions adverse to the wisdom of ratifying this treaty might easily be made. The committee cannot but hope that if these ill-advised negotiations which as is known to all the world cannot properly commit the United States in any degree until they shall have received the constitutional assent of the Senate, shall fail to meet the approval of this body, her maiestry's government will take measures to secure justice and fair treatment in her North American dominions to American vessels and American citizens, in all respects and under all cincumstances, and that that government will see the justice and propriety of according to American development of the University of the Commercial rights end facilities in her North American ports that are so freely and cheerfully accorded to her own in the ports of the University of the University of the Commercial rights end facilities in her North American ports that are so freely and cheerfully accorded to her own in the ports of the University of the Universi

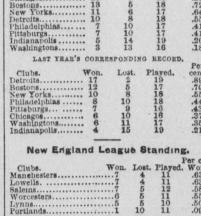
do so, the minority offered in the committee a resolution declaring the treaty lawful and valid. This was intended to bring before the senate the recommendation of the committee as to the merits of the treaty, but the majority tabled the resolution. The minority claim that in accepting the treaty and referring to a committee the Senate virtually waived any alleged informality in the negotiation and signing of the paper. The minority believe that the treaty would benefit our tishermen in the North Atlantic, and should therefore be ratified. They urge the necessity of allaying bitter feelings and cultivating friendly relations with Canada. We must either do this or enforce our views by vigorous measures of retaliation. The report continues:

"It is quite clear that, until we are free."

THE BOSTON

LL PRTS

THE CONTROL AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY



may be finally es ablished and secured."

The Minority Keport

asys that to meet the objection of the majority that the treaty was negotiated by persons not constitutionally empowered to purifies and enriches the blood.

DR. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery owes its wonderful power overall affections of the throat and lungs, bronchits, asthma, catarrh, and even consumption, which is lung-scrofula, to the simple fact that it purifies and enriches the blood.

Set of the principle of the control of the control

TROM ALL PARTS.

They are still giving "Pinafore" in San East cherries at S1.60 per point.

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The San East C

fairly active. The fall season has now opened, and salesmen are going out every day. Some have already sent in orders which give promise of a good trade in certain lines. The New England trade may be said to have opened well. The manufacturer who has stylish goods, and is willing to sell on a small margin of profit, will have

Muscellaneous.

Microstonia 1864

Mora-Wengate New York, 1887, pring, 199

Containing of Staple Products in New 1987, 1887, pring, 199

Tork, Chicago and M. Louis.

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please.

BOSTON MARKETS.

Produce.

Produce.

Produce.

Produce.

Produce.

Record Market Based been large the player of the player in the default of the player in the player

Flour and Grain.

FLOUR-We quote receivers' prices for carload FLOUR—We quote receivers' prices for carload lots, as follows:
Fine Flour, \$2.50@3.00; Superfine, \$2.75@3.25; Common extras, \$3.00@3.50; Choice extras, \$3.50 @3.90; Minn. bakers, \$4.10@4.85; Michigans, \$4.15@4.50; Michigan roller, \$4.25@4.75; Mew York roller, \$4.25@4.75; Ohio and Indiana, \$4.25@4.65; do, do, stralt, \$5...@...; do, do, patent, \$4.75@5.15; St Louis and III, \$4.50@4.90; do, do, patent, \$5.00@5.35; do, do, clears, \$4.25@4.50; Spring wheat patents, \$5.00@5.24 % bits.
CORN—We quote: Yellow, 60@60½c & bush; High mixed, 681½c6c; We bush; Steamer Mixed, ...@686 % bush; No Grade, 661½c67½c & bush; OATS — Faney, 45½c9464½c; No 1 white, 46647; No 2, 44½c65½c; No 3, 431½c944c; No 1 mixed, 43@43½c; No 2, mixed, 411½c942c; rejected mixed, 41@41½c; rejected white, 401½c941c.

Still They Serve Very Well.

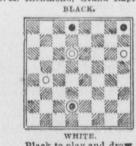
### CHECKERS.

ton, Mass.

New England chess and checker rooms,

For Sale.

Any of the following-named works will be sent postpaid on receipt of price: Schaefer and Kelly's "Paisley," 25 cents; "Single Corner," 25 cents; "Ayrshire Lassie," part I., 25 cents; "Ayrshire Lassie," part II., 25 cents; Baker and Read's "Alma," \$1.25; Spayth's "American Draught Player," \$3; Spayth's "Game of Draughts," super, \$3. Spayth & Game of Braukhts, sup-plement to the above, \$1.50; Barker's "American Checker Player." new edition, \$1.25; match games between Barker and Martins, 25 cents; blank diagrams for re-cording positions, 30 cents per 100.



Black to play and draw.

Position No. 1362. By O. H. Richmond, Grand Rapids, Mich.



Either to play and black to draw.

By O. H. Richmond, Grand Rapids, Mich. BLACK. • 2 2 2 

The second instalment of the games played in the match for the blindfold championship of Great Britain is from the West New York & New England 40% New York & New England pref 120

First quality 5.00 @5.25 Second quality 6.00 Second quality 6.

Came No. 2336-Double Corner. Fourth game in the match. Campbell's

24..20 1..5 11..16 31..27 

New England chess and checker rooms.
767 Washington street. Open from 10 a.
m. to 10 p. m. All are welcome.

B—The best reply, showing that the blindfolded player was keeping his eyer

19..15 20..16 10..15 7..3 15..18 12..19 7..10 11..7 18..25 7..11 15..6 16..11 14..18 3..7 19..23 2..9 D. G. M'Kelvie-B. wins.

The first number of this magazine is re-ceived, and although not issued as early as the delay. It is by far the neatest checker

Solution of Position No. 1359.

See game No. 2334, at note B.

Solution of Position No. 1360.

By John T. Hennigan, Groton, Mass.
Black men on 5, 15, k.ngs on 9, 32; white man on 31, kings on 2, 7, 21. White to play and win.

7. 10 9.13 6. 9 32..28 27..24 15..19-1 2..6 5..14 31..27 19..25 21..17 13..22 10..26 28..32 26..23 W. wins.

(Var. 1.)

W. wins.

Position No. 1361.

By O. H. Richmond, Grand Rapids, Mich.

BLACK.

Checker News.

GLOBE game No. 2295 made its last appearance in the New York Clipper for May 12, 1888, as gime No. 9, volume 36, one of our notes and the game published as original with the Clipper.

The Reed-Heffner match is off, but it is not the fault of either of the players. Checkers in Boston are about played out, and when a match is proposed the players. With few exceptions, remain quiet as clams, put their hand on their pocket and say. "I would take a share in the match, but—then they hesitate. Here in Boston we all knew what that word "but" means.

We have now secured \$50 toward the expenses of \$1000. If the players on the other side of the water are as anxious as those on this side to have the match played there will be no further difficulty in the way of preventing it. Both players have stated that they are willing and ready to make it, and a few pounds will now bring it about. As soon as we hear from Mr. McCall or Mr. Smith that they have received assurances of its forthcoming, we will send a draft for ±10 to Mr. McCall, editor of the Glasgow Herald. After so much has been said and written and everything so near consummation, we hope the meeting of the two champions will not fall through.—[Turf.

The prizes in the Derry News problem tourney have been awarded as follows:

through.—[Turf.

The prizes in the De'ry News problem tourney have been awarded as follows: First prize, International match game book, Andy Sheean, Cleveland, O.; second prize, Jymes Murray, Orange, N. J.; third prize, W. Flemming, Markam, Ont.; fourth prize, Lawrence F. Mahoney, Manchester, N. H.

N. H.

F. A. Marsh of Milan, O., was in Norwalk recently and left with the following score: Won, 82; lost, 51; drawn, 38.

The third trial for the championship of Rhode Island is long drawn out. Says the Woonsceket Reporter: On Saturday evening last two games were played, Snew winning one, the other being drawn, The score, which was incorrectly given last week, caused by an error in the Providence Journal's report, now stands; Snow, 1; Mulcahy, 0; drawn, 4.

Ye editor is on the sick list again. Will give our readers a good column next week. Reed has allowed Barker \$25 for expenses

Reed has allowed Barker \$25 for expenses to play a match in New York, commencing June 4, for the championship of America and a stake of \$400.

A Funny Sketch in the Family. "Well, now, that's what I call funny," said old Mr. Farenheit, laughing until he cried and his glasses fell off, as he laid down enheit, with a far-off look in her eyes, as she held up her work so that her eldest

she held up her work so that her eldest daughter might see how much she had flaished.

White to play and win.

The foregoing positions are taken from the Draught Players' Weekly Magazine, and areoffered to our readers with the expectation that they will prove both interesting and instructive.

Came No. 2334—Clasgow Whiter.

By K. Price, Fairhaven, Mass.

11.15 16.20 4.8 9.14 14.17

22.17 31.26 23.19 19.16 8.3

3.19 19.16 17.13 16.12 80.14

3.11 12.19 14.18.A 10.14.5 21.30

23.19 19.16 17.13 16.12 80.14

38.11 12.19 14.18.A 10.14.5 21.30

25.22 23. 7 29.25-B 12. 3 13. 9

25.22 23. 7 29.25-B 12. 3 13. 9

25.24 for a draw move.

B—Solution of position No. 1359. Mr. Kimley in game No. 2324 for a draw move.

B—Solution of position No. 1359. Mr. Kimley at this point plays 30. 26, allowing black to draw.—(K. Price.

(Var. 1.)

8.12 17.14 5.14 18.25 20.27

21.17 16.23 25.21 27. 2 18

N. Wins.

(Var. 2.)

11.16 22.17 19.26 21.30 15.24

11.16 22.17 19.26 21.30 15.24

11.16 22.17 19.26 21.30 15.24

11.16 22.17 19.26 21.30 35.24

11.16 22.17 19.26 21.30 35.24

11.16 22.17 19.26 21.30 35.24

11.16 22.17 19.26 21.30 35.24

11.16 22.17 19.26 21.30 35.24

11.16 22.17 19.26 21.30 35.24

11.16 22.17 19.26 21.30 35.24

11.17 16.23 25.21 27. 2 2.18

11.18 10.19 27.23

Wwins.

(Var. 2.)

11.19 22.17 19.26 21.30 35.24

11.10 22.17 19.26 21.30 35.24

11.11 30. 7 24.19 28.19

Wwins.

BLINDFOLD MATCH GAMESdaughter might see how much she had fin-

Mr. Farennett stopped suddenly, thoroughly disgusted, when both of the ladies burst out laughing heartily, and said it was the most excruciatingly finnny thing they had heard in a long time, and old Mr. Farenheit didn't have the heart to tell them that he hadn't got to the funny part.

| Diayed in the match for the binder to than property of the p 513/4 30 43 106 1 11-16 9.7-16 3 15-16

THOMPSON STREET POKER.

[New York World.]

ker Club last Saturday evening partook of the nature of a love feast. The resignation

### Adventures of a Spy Who Worked death of you! What are you following me for?" Levidence That He Was Really a Member Under Sheridan's Command.

A Desperate Struggle for Life Close by a Hostile Campfire.

[New York Sun.]

The difference between a scout and a spy in war times is little more than technical A spy is in citizen's dress, the enemy's uniform, female apparel, any disguise he may select, and he penetrates the enemy's lines.
A scout is supposed to wear the uniform of his army and to work between the lines.

was about 9 o'clock in the morning when I received my instructions, and 20 minutes later I was riding to the left of our lines. Our left was at Berryville, confronting Early's right; our right at Bunker Hill, in front of Winchester, confronting his left. I was going in on Early's right tlank and to move down his lines. The Opequan creek, a respectably-sized stream, lay between the two armies, and the lines ran through forests and thickets, and over hills and cleared farms. As Learly as could be through forests and thickets, and over hills and cleared farms. As hearly as could be known. Early had the larger force, and it was thought that Sheridan would do well to hold his own aga nst him, saying nothof assuming the offensive. I rode to the last picket post on our left before dismounting. The lines here were half a mile apart, running through thicket and wood, and the rebel picket was about pistol shot away. There was no picket firing, and in the course of half an hour I was beyond the picket and ready to turn to the right. There was real danger now. I could hear the hum and bustle of the camps on my left, no much over a quarter of a mile awuy, and I felt that I must make my way down this strip, not over half a mile wide, for five or six miles, exposed every moment to discovery.

then passed on, saying:

"Come away, Bob, the durned thing has gone into a hole in there."

Nothing else occurred to alarm me during daylight, and as soon as twilight came I resumed progress. I moved napidly now, having no fear of encounter ng any one except when cross ng a road or at one of the fords. I reached Early's extreme left by 10 o'clock, and was no sooner there than I detected the movement of troops.

My first thought was that they were moving up against the Union right, but a closer investigation proved that they were being marched to the rear. This was on the night of Sept. 17. A large force from this wing was detached that night and next morning to make a heavy reconnoissance in the direct on of Martinsburg. I could not tell where they were going, but I got cloe enough to the camp pickets to learn from their conversation that it was a move independent of Sheridan. Early's right was very weak and the ground most favorable for a rapid offensive movement by Sheridan. His right, res ing on the elevation known as Bunker Hill, fronted by woods and backed by the town, had been looked upon as impreunable. He was now weakening it by sending off troops, and as I moved here and there along the front of the camp I got a very close estimate of the number of troops being sent off. I lay for 20 minutes within 15 steps of a campfire, around which several officers were waiting, and I plainly heard one of them say:

"The old man (Early) probably knows his gait, but if Sher dan is the man we've been told he was there'll be fun here in a day or two."

He referred to withdrawing the troops in the face of the nime for the camp is the man we've been told he was there'll be fun here in a day or two."

me. He came upon me so suddenly and stealthily that I could not dodze him, and as he plumped aga not me we tumbled na heap. I had no doubt that he was a rebel who was seeking my capture, and in half a minute I was on top and had him by the threat. He lost his courage at once and made little re istance. My first thought was to strangle him, but it suddenly occurred to me that he he d neither musket nor sabre, and I loosened my grip a little and whi pered:

"Make the least cutcry and I will be the

"I-wasn't."
"Weren't you after me?"
"No! I didn't see you until I fellover Do you know who I am?"

"Where were you going?"
"Who are you?" he asked in a cautious way, after taking half a minute for reflec-'l'm a Yank."
'Noa! Say, be you honest?"

Yes."
'And you didn't mean to stop me?"

And the second of the second o

Work That is Done Daily in a Railroad Roundhouse. [Springfield Republican.]

A locomotive roundhouse, with its grim,

steel-armored giants resting from their labor, is an object of irresistible attraction to Sunday strollers along the river front, near the union station. If a visitor happens to be accompanied by an inquisitive small oy, he will find that there are many things about a roundhouse which are not comprehended in a youth's definition in school the other day, "a place where they keep en-gines." Instead of being dreary as a carriagehouse, it is as lively as a race-horse stable. It is 8 o'clock in the evento discovery.

The first mile was under cover, but I advanced from tree to tree, as cautiously as an Indian tighter creeping upon his victim. It was well that I took these precautions. I had reached the end of the woods, and had a field about 40 rods wide to cross, when I suddenly heard the report of a light rifle only a few yards away.

I was then creeping on my hands and hean where a half-dozen dusky figures are

East End residence. Likewise he possesses a little daughter, some four years in age, of winning ways, sweet face and artfully art-

Hanged at Execution Dock, Still He Was Not Really Bad.

of the Y. M. C. A.

The name of Captain Kidd is as familiar "And you didn't mean to stop me?"

"Say. Yank, let me up, I'm a reb—one of Rhodes' men—and I was deserting to you."

"I don't believe it."

"It's gospel ruth! I'll go right into the Yankee camp with you, for I'm sick and tired of this secesh business. You needn't fear. I hain't got as much as a jackknife about me."

"Do you know what troops left the front a little while ago?"

"I do, every shigle regiment of 'em, and I know they are going to Martinsburg to fight your Gineral Averill."

"And do you know where the rebel cavalry pickets are?"

"Ido, and i'll take you through as slick as shooting. Mush! but hain't I glad you hain't a reb! I'm as weak as a cat over thinking I had been nabbed while trying to desert."

Light satisfied that he was all right, but light your Gineral Aversillers as a cat over thinking I had been nabbed while trying to desert." as the hero of a nursery rhyme, but how few there are who know his story. He was a

was then crossing on my hand and he protected the region of the region o

the overwhelming fact that not only were her tights" and continuations sable, but that her undergarments, instead of being the conventional cramy-colored order were of the mist lustrous jet in tint, and were fringed with arabesque lace work of the same color. Black may, therefore, be the only wear in the future.

Long-Distance Telephoning.

[Pittsburg Dispatch.]

A friend of mine has a telephone is his

Whig party in England by bringing its leading members, and even the king himself, into direct pecuniary connection with an exception which had beyond counterneutrated in a pratical voyage, could not encourage Kidd in any manner without and any manner without and any manner without and any manner without and any manner without any manner without any manner without any from his opponents; and continuity of Kidd's innocence, they would lose the political capital thus afforded, the strength of which depended solely upon Kidd's personal guilt, as it was with him allowed the great functionaries had held correspondence.

"Admiral Benbow left America about June 1, 1700, with his prisoners, nine in number, among whom were Captain Kidd, Robert Bradenham, his surgeon, one Browing a daughter of Governor Merkham of Pennsyl.

Whig party in England by bringing its leading members, and even the king himself (not any member and principal dependence).

He Enlightens Peleg as to a marbles in that table drawer. The kitchen marbles bein' left to theirself, an' not havin' any thin 'else to do, jist emptied theirself o' their centents. Wen Meshellam opened the drawer a clection o' ratilers an' milkers, an' hoopers, an' racers, an' so on riz up awful Curse of Rum.

Awful Curse of Rum.

Raising Snakes to Lay Eggs for the Marble Market,

Was a captain the cabin, an' struck away were in the cabin, an' struck away were an expension of the form in the principal struck and in the cabin, an' struck away were an expension of the form in the principal struck and

Kidd's personal guilt as it was with him alone the great functionaries had held correspondence.

"Admiral Benbow left America about June 1,1700, with his prisoners, nine in number, among whom were Captain Kidd, Robert Bradenham, his surgeon, one Brown (a piratical adventurer, who had married a daughter of Governor Markham of Pennsylvania), David Evans and Tarlagh Sullivan.

"Kidd was not put upon his trial for piracy, tut was indicted and convicted of the murder of William Moore, one of his seamen, whom he struck with a bucket for insubordination, and death resulted from the blow. Whether policy dictated this form of prosecution from the fear of the character of the disclosures which might result from an indictment for piracy, in which the nature and origin of the whole expedition would be open to examination, and thus additional fuel might be added to the popular excitement which had already so greatly harry sed the government party, or whether the ewere reasonable doubts of the ability of the prosecution to convict Kidd of piracy, is a question of surmise. It is certain, however, that if the sacrifice of Kidd was determined on, the probab lity of his conviction for the murder of Moore, where the onest on was simply with what intent the blow had been struck, was almost a carkitchen, out of everybody's way. Little Peleg, having in view a game of marbles for keeps with Bill Simmons, sat on the floor practising with his china alley on various objects. At last it struck him that the closed eye of the old cat would be about the proper sized target for him to try his skill on, and he shot his alley at it, at short range. It was a good shot. The marble hit the cat's eye fair and square. The cat jumped three feet from the floor, and the yell she gave awoke the Old Settler from his doze in the rush-bottom rocking chair. conviction for the murder of Moore, where the cuest on was simply with what intent he blow had been struck, was almost a carainty, before a jury of a country where the re udice was strong against him, and who could readily infer an intent, which should one rue the crime into a fatal one to its expectation. "Jeowhizz!" he exclaimed. 'tacted by cattymounts?" "P-o-o-o-r Kittie!"said Peleg, with a voice

perpetrator, "Captain Kidd was hanged at Execution dock, in the city of London, on the twelfth day of May, 1701." moment, in doubt and uncertainty.

"Pelez,"he finally said, "me an' yer gran'nammy has ben burnin' ches'nut wood in that air stove fer nigh onter twenty year, an' that cat has ben snoozin' right on top o' Mr. Tooter Williams Turns Informer and the stove, a'most, fer ez much ez ten year, sn' I hain't never heered o' no fire a snappin' Secretary Whiffles Indites Him a Blue out afore an' burnin' of her head er her tail er her nothin'. Air ye sure, Peleg, 'bout it a I know a widow who wears black because it The meeting of the Thompson Street Po-

doin' of sich jist now?"
"Well, grandpop," replied Peleg,"I didn't
see the fire snap out, but if it had snapped out and burned Kitty's head she'd have hollered, wouldn't she?"

The stands in the best and the

campfire, around which several officers were waiting, and I plainly heard one of them say:

The old man (Early) probably knows his catt, but if Sher dan is the man we've been told he was there'il be fun here in a day or the face of an imp nding cattle, and his ting, he are the face of an imp nding cattle, and his ting, he are the face of out at Early's left, guarded by contact but had below. Looking over the hald below. Looking over the hald below. Looking over the saying and these troops must have resived orders to keep an extra sharp look.

The old man (Early) probably knows his time and early into the face of an imp nding cattle, and his time and could not find here. She was not in the nextery and the server departs should be sent for a capt'al crime in America, Kidd and other active and talking in such low, and these troops must have residence of an imp nding cattle, and has been departed by the same and the set in a large and the set are should be sent for any picture and talking in such low, and these troops must have residence of an imp nding cattle, and has been departed by the same and the nexter and the nexter was then the mother reached the saying at the notice of great political excitement, and it was suggested that piracy, not teing a capt'al crime in America, Kidd and other the nexter of piraces should be sent for an it was suggested that piracy, not teing a capt'al crime in America, Kidd and other reached the mother reached the mother reached the sound reach and the nexter of the man carry in the man

Seems an Impossibility.

("Bab" in New York Star.]

suits her skin, but if by any accident she should be stood on her head, which the fates

Looking for the Origin of a Queer Wedding Custom.

[Chicago Globe.]

The shoe as a part of the dress of an indiidual man has always had a personal reference and a special significance. How One of Them Expresses Her Protest Against the Necessary Black—
the mest honorable portion of the dress, but still it is an important part, and has Why Miss Rives' Virgina Widow ever had its separate and distinct symbolism. The shoe gets dusty or muddy as man journeys over many kinds of roads in the walk of life, and needs changing or to be One of the papers said the other day in a cast off when one seeks to draw near to a fashion column that "widows may wear Byron collars and outside cuffs with inchsuperior or to put on the garments of festivity, but in the better grades of society no wide hems of very sheer white muslin."

Now, it had better be impressed on that man would finger his dusty shoes while there was a slave at hand to do it for him. reporter's mind that there is no question as to what widows may do. The state of widowhood is one in which the widow does do unloose." This task was usually assigned "P-o-o-or Kittle!" said releg, with a vote and loss wear exactly what she pleases, full of smpathy. "Did the fire snap out the stove and burn your head? Grandpop, that the chooses to wear mourning is not stove and burn your head? Grandpop, that the chooses to wear mourning is not strange, because she can't find a more best burner, as he cast off the household. The owner loss that if she had an idea that owhood is one in which the widow does do and does wear exactly what she pleases, to the slave most recently purchased, becoming get-up, but if she had an idea that on his part, as he cast off his shoes for an yellow would suit her better she would claim it, insisting that she had Chinese decent and so assumed the mourning of that country, or she would get around it in some phrase: "Over Edom will I cast out my

Widows are, of all the women, the least affected by what an ordinary man, trying to write a fashion article, suggests for them.

I know a widow who wears black because it suits her skin, but if by any accident she He sent to Ireland his dirty shoes, And commanded the king who lived there

should be stood on her head, which the fates forbid, it would be discovered that her love for color had expanded itself on bright, burning red lingerie.

She says she absolutely suffered until she got a bit of coloring about her, and that she hates black and white so that she spends all her caramet money on yellow silk, out of which she makes the loveliest nightgowns the eye of man ever rested upon. Of course, Dolly, I mean the eye of man generally—everybody, you know, "man" covering "woman." And commanded the same To wear them, with honor On Christmas day in his royal state, And to own that he had his power and kingdom From the lord of Norway and the Isles.

ventures with the mosquitoes. I have been solemnly a sured that very often when they have attacked a boat and driven its captain

SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

be something of an exaggeration it is nevertheless true that frequently horses and cattle, after the most frightful sufferings, have died from mosquito bites on board the vessels. Not long ago a herd of valuable cattle were being taken from the United States to a ranch upon the Magalena river, and became so desperate under the attack of the mosquitoss that they broke from their stalls, jumped into the water and all were drowned. Passengers intending to make the voyage usually provide themselves with protection in the shape of mosquito bars, headnets and thick gloves, and when on deck are compelled to tie their sleeves around their wrists and pantaloons around their wrists and

### BRIC-A-BRAC.

Loving My Neighbor. [George Birdseye in Judge.]
"Love thou thy neighbor as thyself!" Well, that depends on circumstances; First, upon who the neighbor is, And then upon our various fancies. Now, with my neighbor, I'll obey
The gentle mandate to the letter;
Yet I'm afraid I love the maid,
Not as myself, but vastly better.

But soon no more she'll neighbor be; For this, the fairest of Eve's daughters, Consents to leave the house next door And come to mine in closer quarters

> Tomorrow-A Fragment [M. H. in New York Telegram.]

Without tomorrow how could life be borne? For yesterday's delights are past and gone, And then today, ah, well! today at best
Is but a thing of moderate interest.
Today we have within our grasp and hold; No mystery there!. 'Tis as a tale twice told. Of course, of pleasures it may have its share, But if we think on't it is more than rare That pleasure in th' enjoying ever seems The thing we deem it in regrets and dreams. And then each burden presses heavier far, Each petty trial seems to hurt and jar Far more than troubles of the bygone days Whose sorrows, we forgetting, sing their praise, Ah, me, 'tis well, then, we can never learn The "morrow" towards which longingly we turn Is but "today," and that "today" 'Il be yet The 'yesterday' that we so much regret

Meeting Eyes. [Madeline S. Bridges in Frank Leslie's Weekly.] We said goodby to our buried past,
And wept and mourned by the lonely grave
For the beautiful life that could not last—
The treasure no tenderest prayer could save.
Then into the world we turned away, And sorrow walked with us day by day.

A faded flower and a torn white glove, Letters, a lock of hair half curle Poor, sad bequests of our dear, dead love, Yet worth the wealth of the whole wide world. A shell, a pebble may tell aright Of the ocean's depth and the ocean's might.

We made a grave, and we said goodby. Ah, foolish dreamers! we moved apart, And thought, in our folly, Love could die, While life throbbed on in the brain and heart, "Now all is over," we sighing said. Since Love, the cherished, lies cold and dead.

Not so, beloved-ah, never so! For, whenever your dear face comes in sight, Heart springs to heart with the old, warm glow, And silence speaks with the old delight. An empty grave in the sunshine lies, But Love still lives in our meeting eyes.

In a Country Church. [R. Moore in May Overland.] "Grace, mercy, and peace From God the Father, and our Lord Christ Jesus."

Most sweet and sad, most sweet and sad. The dove's far cry from fruiting orchards can and shining popples, strong and glad, Waved with the graveyard grass their orange flame. White locust branches crossed the blue Each open window framed, and lightly there A fragrant air came loitering through With softest stirring in the silver hair O'er reverent brows, and in the drift Of failen petals on the window sills. Far off, where shadowy orchards rift, The wild out feathers all the distant hills. Ah heart, and only restless pain within!

Ah brain, and only endless striving o'er Thy cruel wilderments that win

Answer, nor help, nor peace forevermore Hard love, hard life, that everywhere Find out the captive heart and draw their chain hrought futile walls of azure air. And arifting bloom, and benediction vain!

"Grace, mercy and peace, From God the Father, and our Lord Christ Jesus."

Dream-Love. [Samuel Minturn Peck in Times-Democrat-There is a mate for every heart Till life is nearly done; Where is the loyal heart and hand Shall make my life complete? God bless my Love, on sea or land,

And will endure, Till that glad hour shall be; Across the waste And bring my love to me.

The glow of morn is in her face. Its dew-lights in her eyes, Amid her hair the peerless grace That tints the morning skies: I dream I catch their rhythmic beat Whene'er the rose leaves fall.

Yes, oft in dreams Her winsome smile I see. Sweet moment haste Across the waste And bring my love to me!

> A Humbur. (The Century.)

An old, old garden. There the days Slipped by in drowsy quiet; There bees were busy in the shade And the posy-buds ran riot; And there in summer Dolly strayed, Plain-gowned, in cap and wimple, Her frills and ruffles laid aside To play at being simple.

The wild rose hiding in her curls Looked somehow pale and faded Beside the pink and dimpled check Her ancient head-gear shaded; And when the carping bluebird heard Her dear voice lightly thrilling Through old-world airs, he quite forgot To criticize her trilling.

So artless, shy and sweet she seemed That I, a cynic doubter
Of modest ways and downcast eyes, Went fairly wild about her; And falling at the little feet
That crushed the yellow liles,
I wooed as Strephon used to woo

His Lydian Amaryllis. Ah, me! Her kerchief's rise and fall, Her lashes' tender trembling, The flush that dyed her cheek, were all

Araminta's Boots. [Chicago News.] In shining patent leather. Upon my soul, the thicker lay
The dust where e'er she wandered,

In hopes this riddle to explain

• Ere it my brain should soften.

But time and pains were thrown away-In vain was all my scheming; 'Twas where the dust most thickly lay
Her boot-tips most were gleaming.

I passionately asked her To make an early call with me Upon the country pastor. Sweet Araminta! On my life She must have liked me, surely; That very day, a loving wife, She walked with me demurely.

'Oh, Araminta, I implore You, tell me, I am pining; Those tiny boots 1 so adore.

and crew below, they have broken the windows of the cabin by plunging in swarms against them, and have attempted to burst into the doors. Although this may He (kissing her rapturously and repeatedly)—Do I? I wish you were a two-headed

As sweet as Hybla's honey,
'Twas but to say: "The man I love
Must be a man of money."

Sweet Araminta's dainty feet-No matter what the weather— Were always scrupulously neat The more immaculate were they-On which I deeply pondered.

At last sweet Araminta went A rural spot to ravish.

And there some summer days I spent—
The charms of both were lavish—
And down a dusty country lane
I led her fast and often,

In desperation, all at sea,

Adown that very dusty lane I led her fast and faster, And as those tips each step again Revealed the same, I asked her:

How keep you them so shining?" Were now my direct fears to be Corroborated nearly? Was I, indeed, destined to see My worst suspicions clearly
Exposed as facts? I bent my head—
Her tones were void of mocking—
"Why, dear," with blushing face, she said,

We wipe them on each stocking.

She-Darling, do you love me?

## OUR NATION.

## The Young People's Political History of the United States.

How the Stars and Stripes Were Carried to the City of Mexico.

Taylor's Victories on the Banks of the Rio Grande.

Scott's Triumphant March to the Mexican Capital.

Palo Alto, Monterey, Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo,

Vera Cruz, Cherubusco, Molino Del Rey and Chualtepec.

The Battles that Compelled the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

[COPTRIGHTED, MAY, 1888, BY THE GLOBE NEWSPAPER COMPANY.]

CHAPTER XVII.

[WRITTEN BY HON. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.]

of half castes and a good many whites.

of the men and the size and weight of the

the personal prowess of their opponents

would have been formidable troops if well

led; but the Mexican officers were poor,

save only the engineers, who understood

thoroughly the art of fortification. In fact,

many respects singularly like those of the

English and Russians in the Crimea: but

although this holds good for the valor, dis

cipline and armament of the troops them-

selves, the Mexicans never developed a

Todleben, and, on the other hand, it would

In April hostilities began and several

skirmishes occurred, all ending favorably

for the Mexicans. A scouting party of our

infantry was dispersed, a small party of

Texan rangers was defeated, and a squad

ron of dragoons under Captain Thornton

Taylor threw up some fortifications on the

Rio Grande, opposite Matamoras; they were afterwards christened Fort Brown. About

the beginning of May Taylor moved away

with the bulk of his army, to strengther

and look after another fort at Point Isabel.

In his absence Ampudia attacked Fort

Taylor on his return. On the afternoon of

PRESIDENT PAREDES OF MEXICO.

The Americans were less than 2500 strong

foe. After an hour's cannonade, whic

the Mexicans bore with praiseworthy

was surprised and captured.



HE presidential dians. Over half the rank and file were Indians, but there were also great numbers when Clay was defeated by Polk, the The cavalry included many lancers; from champion of the ex-treme pro-slavery their skilful horsemanship and their use of sword and lance they often proved supe-Southerners, rendered a war with but they could not meet in fair charge Mexico almost inevi-table. An act to an-inferior both as regards the bodily strength table. An act to annex Texas immediately passed Congress, and Texas, on July 4, very poor weapons. The artillery officers 1845, took advantage of it and became a eigners, and the cannon were of good make;

member of the Union.
This was proper enough so far; Texas

Texas often drawn by oxen. The infantry were was undoubtedly de facto an independent State, and we had a right to adkets were of inferior quality. The soldiers mit her into our body. But the slavery extensionists cared very little for Texas with although not able as individuals to rival merely the boundaries to which she was properly entitled—the River Nueces and the cross timbers. They wished to gain a vast quantity of new ter-ritory out of which to make slave States and thereby effset the growth of the free North. Accordingly the administrative of the two contending nations were in tion adopted the Texan view of the Texan boundaries and claimed that the United States territory reached to the Rio Grande. The Mexicans, who had not yet even acnaturally refused to yield her uncontested control over territory which was certainly not hers. Our government played the part of a bully, confiding in its superior strength; while Mexico, revengeful, shifty, treacherous, did not act much better. Indeed, we had some just causes of complaint against her for the miuries done to American citi-

In 1844 Santa Anna was thrown from power by a revolution; a few months after his successor shared the same fate, and Paredes became dictator, apparently with the intention of turning Mexico into a monarchy and of getting from Europe some nember of the royal house of Bourbon to be king. He was committed to the policy of war with the United States, and probably hoped to gain some initial successes which nterference on behalf of Mexico. The atter would then be turned into a kingdom. check and menace to the Northern Re



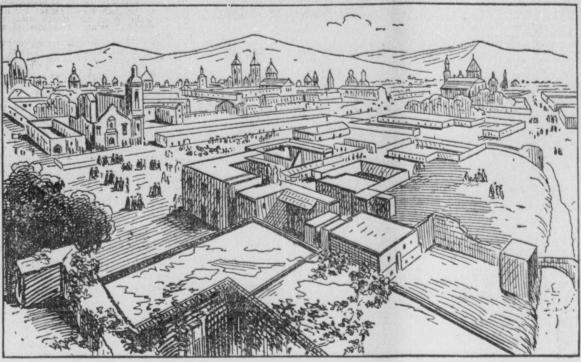
GENERAL TWIGGS, U. S. A.

public. It was also hoped that England would at the same time go to war with the United States on account of boundary the 8th the two armies met at Palo Alto

The land between the Nueces and the Rio and had 10 guns; the Mexicans numbered Grande (which was, without doubt, part of between 3000 and 4000, with 12 guns Mexico, and to enter which was an aggres-sion on our side) formed the debatable He drew up his infantry and cavalry. ground, and early in 1846 both parties pre- without shelter, close to his artillery pared to take possession of it. A small and kept them there motionless, American army had been gathered at the while Taylor pushed his guns well mouth of the Nucces under General Taylor, and by order of President Polk it was marched down to the Rio Grande in March. destructive fire on the dense masses of the Taylor's troops were all regulars, and numbered somewhat over 3000, all told, when Mexican government had also ordered its troops to cross the Rio Grande, and cover of the smoke and confusion caused by Generals Arista and Ampudia were making a prairie fire (which had been started by preparations to do so.

The American army included light dra-goons, artillery and infantry. It was splen-them forward by detachments, and his didly officered and well disciplined, and the arms of the troops were excellent for that time. All the officers were American, trained at West Point. The soldiers were merely finely-drilled mercinaries, picked up in the great cities; they were of all races, Americans, Germans, Irish, English and Scotch. This, be it remembered only applies to the troops who fought the first battles; for the subsequent campaigns were

were for the most part native Americans.



the impetuosity of the attack; they suf- no attempt to oppose him. He took Santa fered a heavy loss in killed and captured, and all their cannon were taken. The Americans lost 121 men. Shortly afterwards Taylor marched into Fort Brown and volunteers; their licentious and overbear.

The attempt to oppose this. He does base of the street of the street of the street of the war, so as not to break in on the particular troops left in Santa Fe were undisciplined volunteers; their licentious and overbear.

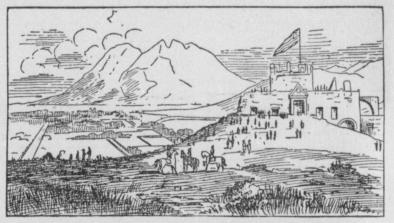
Scott and Taylor meanwhile had to enwards laylor marched into Fort brown and all the Mexican forces retreated from the Rio Grande.

The effect produced by the news of these battles upon the two countries was characteristic. In Mexico it promptly brought will Calcal Device the Rio Grande, Soon produced an outbreak. But this did not occur until Calcal Device were stationed, soon produced an outbreak But this did not occur until Calcal Device were stationed, who was left in



AMERICAN TROOPS FIGHTING IN THE STREETS OF MONTEREY.

uvity to organize resistance. In the United States it produced an outburst of enthusiasm and energetic preparation for a war of conquest. Volunteers thronged to the front, rather deficient in discipline, but full of pluck and determination. The war depart-ment under March 9, 1847, he disembarked over 12,000 men and laid siege to the city, which was carrison that they became unsteady, and the fort was taken by a gallant charge of one of the brigades of volunteers. Another fort was hotten and marched on Santa Fe. The Americans and marched on Santa Fe. The Americans and the priests, the Mexicans and the before-mentioned fort, and so galled the garrison that they became unsteady, and the fort was taken by a gallant charge of one of the brigades of volunteers. Another fort was hotten are not also provided into the before-mentioned fort, and so galled the garrison that they became unsteady, and the priests, the Mexicans and the before-mentioned fort, and so galled the garrison that they became unsteady, and the fort was taken by a gallant charge of one of the brigades of volunteers. Another fort was overthrown, and Santa Anna again came to command, marched south to attack Chipluck and determination. The war department, under Marcy, was a rather stormed a pueblo, losing in the various opefutile organization, and the different rations some 70 odd men, and inflicting a contract of the contract of



VIEW OF MONTEREY-THE BISHOP'S PALACE.

but their capacity and integrity and the na- these events were taking place Doniphan tional habit of grumpling obedience to con-stituted authority ensured success. The of the south with 850 volunteers, all mounted be rank injustice to Scott, Taylor and their plan of campaign included, first, a series of riflemen. Twice he encountered bodies of subordinates to compare them with such incompetent generals as Lords Lucan and Cardigan, or even Lord Raglan.

expeditions against New Mexico and Calinatire and Cardigan, or even Lord Raglan.

expeditions against New Mexico and Calinatire and Cardigan, or even Lord Raglan.

expeditions against New Mexico and Calinatire and Calinatire and Cardigan, or even Lord Raglan. blockaded the coast and captured a number | Doniphan's corps rejoined the main army.

lor; and third, an expedition against the ing a great many, and himself losing, in capital city itself from the eastern sea coast both engagements, but two killed and 14 under General Scott. Meanwhile the navy wounded. Chihuahua was taken, and then



THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

of cities that were situated either on the

Taylor and Scott had to face a well disci-

The Mexican troops were mainly regulars who had seen service in the wars: but they had shared in the general kearney, a very quick and capa.

When had seen service in the wars but they had shared in the general kearney, a very quick and capa.

When had seen service in the wars ble officer, gathered together a small force where upon and ble officer, gathered together a small force where upon then set about sudding the hexican sand soons succeeded. Now the first of the desired together a small force with gathered together a small force the device of the with gathered together a small force with gathered together a small force with gathered together a small force the device of the doctor (gallantly)—It is too bad. Now the stacked them against the mext and the deficient column, and on the finite house of the column and premont then set and the deficient column and premont then set and the deficient column and premont then set and the mext and the deficient column and premont then set with gather to the first column and premont then set with gath

In California the explorer Fremont, who seaboard or at the mouths of the larger riv-ers. happened to be there with a party of frontiersmen, persuaded the American settlers to join him, defeated a body of Mexithe explosions), ordered his cavairy and plined and fairly armed corps, who far out- can militia, and declared the State to be some of his infantry to charge; but he sent numbered their forces. On the other hand free and independent; while Commodore them forward by detachments, and his the daring men who conquered California Sloat of the navy seized seacoast towns and them forward by detachments, and his troops, disheartened by the utter incompetency of their leaders, and demoralized overcoming the manifold dangers attendance and vercoming the manifold dangers attendance and vercoming the manifold dangers attendance overcoming the manifold dangers attendance on the control of the con by their losses, made only some half-hearted attacks, and were easily repulsed through unknown and savage deserts. it not been for the prompt boldness of our by the American squares. When darkness They had comparatively little to fear from few naval and military efficers, who were fell both armies remained on the field of armed foes, for their only opponents were out in the West, California would probably battle. The Americans had lost but 56 mols of undrilled milita, some of them have fallen to Great Britain. Commodore sailed by the Mexican right wing. They assaults were repulsed, the Americans bemen, killed and wounded; the Mexicans provided with bows and arrows, axes and Stockton arrived to take supreme com- kept it in check for some time, but were ling unprotected and marching forward men, Killed and wounded; the Mexicans provided with own and arrows, axes and clubs, and the others with worthless mus. In the night the Mexicans retreated to Resaca de la Palma, where, having received some reinforcements, they halted, and on some reinforcements are supremented to take supremented to t General Kearney, a very quick and capa- and Fremont then set about subduing the

about another revolution; Paredes was til Colonel Doniphan, who was left in was guarded by a citadel and surrounded by strong fortification; moreover the houses were stout and easily defensible. The works were weighted by 42 cannon and were held by General Ampudia with over 7000 men, while old Zachary Taylor ad vanced to the attack with less than 6700 nen and 19 light guns. The assault was not very well planned or carried out, and was made by detachments; the American field pieces proved altogether too light to make any impression upon the fortification; and the fighting, which began on the 21st, lasted for three days. The first day opened by an attack on the the east side. An attempt was made to batter down some of the walls; but the Mexican artillery being much more numerous and powerful, proved too much for ours, and, silenced it. At the same time portion of the troops made an assaul apon one side of the town. They advanced bravely (except some Marylanders who fled at the first fire) but were repulsed with oss, and on their retreat the Mexican incers charged them and took a number of prisoners. Part of a Kentucky regimen endent attack on one fort ost a third of their men, and fell back. lodgement in the Mexican works and held on tenaciously to their position, fired into the before wentioned fort and excelled the odgement in the Mexican works and held

generals were jealous of each other; loss of 500 or 600 on the enemy. While captured half of it, and were beaten out the 29th. Very few Americans were killed again. A brigade of Mexican lancers came out to attack some Ohio and Mississippi 300 soldiers and perhaps 400 of the unfor regiments, but were repulsed. Then night tunate townspeople fell.

fell. About half the army had been engaged in these fights on the west side, and

> Meanwhile, the other half of the army which had been delayed in its movements, after some skirmishing cleared away the Mexican lancers, and got into the rear of and he had a powerful artillery. Monterey, on the west side; and by a sudden charge captured one of the outlying forts.

accessful, taking by sudden assault two their best troops were stationed behind a strong positions which commanded a large strong breastwork; here the Americans portion of the town. This enabled the were repulsed with less and driven back in Americans to advance from both sides on he morning of the third day, and to force alone keeping in good shape and doing its the Mexicans back through the town after some sharp street fighting, but Ampudia troops, assisted by the New York and Illi

evacuate the city, his troops carrying off evacuate the city, his troops carrying off dispersed utterly; the right wing, which their small arms and a single battery of six had fought so well, being captured bodily. guns, leaving the rest of the artillery and The Americans lost 431 men in all; they their magazines to the victors. An eightweeks truce was also agreed upon. The American total loss did not come up to 500 men, four-fifths of whom fell in the first day's fight on the east side. The Mexicans probably lost about as many. The American army had won a victory against odds, both as regards position and numbers. But the terms Taylor had been forced to grant his fees were so very favorable that much dissatisfaction with him forcements of volunteers as fast as they are was felt at Washington, and this, together with certain political intrigues, as well as straight on the City of Mexico, towards the some sound military considerations, resulted in many of h's troops being ordered to join General Winfield Scott, who was arations for defence, and the citizens had about to attack Vera Cruz preparatory to

Taylor was then left with an army composed almost wholly of volunteers, whom went on incessantly. Scott's determination he at once proceeded to get into training, advancing some distance south of Monterey. Santa Anna determined to crush him while he was thus unsupported, and collecting a large army early in 1846, he made a series of rapid marches and was upon Taylor almost before the latter knew his danger The Mexican lancers captured several parties of Kentucky and Arkansas troops, but a daring Texas ranger, scouting by himself, discovered the size and near approach of the Mexican army and warned Taylor in

Taylor fell back to the pass of Buena Vista, where he took up a very strong position, the pass being a plain cut by ravines into a succession of plateaus, and hemmed in on each side by high mountains, so that there could be no such thing as outflanking. Here on February 23 Santa Anna, who had come up on the previous day, attacked him, and the result was one of the most noteworthy batiles in our history. Santa Anna had shown the utmost en

ergy and activity, and his soldiers had proved themselves during their long forced marches to be resolute, enduring and a city of 180,000 inhabitants, garrisoned by patient of privation; but the long distances 20,000 soldiers with 100 eannon, and pro-traversed had caused many to be left behind. According to their official returns the number of Mexicans on the field was 14,100. the flower of their troops, and many of them veterans. The Americans numbered 4700, all of the infantry and half the cavalry feats of arms on a large scale of which we being volunteers, most of whom had never seen a pattle. But they had been well drilled, and were individually splendid men; so that as a whole they behaved as ful valley of Mexico, and on the 19th with well as regulars-the only exceptions being part of his troops he met the enemy and a part of one regiment of Indiana, and portions of four companies of Arkansas troops. | cans, assisted by the very difficult nature The battle began by a hot skirmish beween the American riflemen and the Mexican light troops, and then the artillery of their flank was turned by an American both sides came into furious action. The division, which marched across some seem-heavy Mexican columns advanced to the ingly impracticable lava beds, and they assault, march ng in excellent order, the were routed with great slaughter, losing defiantly, and the burnished weapons of both | the latter including the three guns taken cavalry and infantry glittering in the sun. from the Americans at Buena Vista. The The strong regiments of lancers and dra- American loss was very slight. goons, with their gayly caparisoned horses,

porting O'Brien's small battery were as-

stroyed. The Arkansas and Kentucky less negotiations for peace. Death, wounds horsemen were charged by an overwhelm- and sickness reduced Scott's army to 8500 ing force of lancers, and in spite of their men; but his artillery had been much inferce prowess were beaten back, for creased. On Sept. 8 he ordered an attack the Mexicans rode with loose bridles. Our entire left was turned, and the battle seemed lost; but it was restored through the valor of the Miss ssippi regiment, which although defended with stubborn bravery unassisted checked the Mexican advance by the Mexicans, it was stormed and carr ed until the men who had fled could be rall ed. at the point of the bayonet by the American The battle still raged at the centre, where force, 3500 strong. The Americans los the Mex cans could make no progress. nearly 800 in killed and wounded; they de Their lancers again broke the mounted volunteers, but were repulsed with dreadful and took off four cannon and some hunslaughter when they assailed the infantry. dreds of prisoners; but the hill itself was Once our left was cleared by a tremendous untenable and had to be abandoned, so the effort, and again it was crushed, and two victorylwas use ess. more of our gurs taken by the advance of the whole right wing of our foes, which in should decide the campaign; and accord-

the desperate fighting. iron will and dogged determinat on and would have enabled him to win.

The battle of Buena Vista was Taylor's last fight. When we consider that it was won by volunteer troops against an enemy three times as numerous, and when we territory and receiving a money indemnity take into account the heavy loss they suf-

duct ng the best-planned and best-executed series of military operations was reserved for General Scott. His plan was to begin by taking Vera Cruz, the great city of the



gulf, defended by the strong castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, and then to strike into the

or wounded; of the Mexicans more than

Early in April Scott began his march into he interior, and on the 17th encountered the Mexican troops, under Santa Anna, with a loss of 400 men, only a single fort the Mexican troops, under Santa Anna, had been captured, while the other attempts had been repulsed. The success tempts had been repulsed. half of them volunteers; Santa Anna had somewhat over that amount, but a great number of them were undisciplined local militia. Still his position was very strong.

On the 18th Scott made the assault. The American left wing, composed of a brigade Next day the troops on the east side did nothing, but those on the west were again had to attack the Mexican right, where confusion, one of the Tennessee regiment still held the citadel.
On the 24th Ampudia sent out a flag of rugged hill batteries and broke com nois volunteers, carried a series of truce, and after some negotiations an agreement was concluded by which he agreed to captured seven standards, 43 guns and over known loss in killed and wounded. The planned and resulted in a singularly de-

cisive victory. Scott was delayed three months because most of the volunteers, whose terms were nearly out, insisted upon being discharged He spent his time in disciplining the reinrived, and as soon as he could he marched end of July. Santa Anna had spent the intervening time in making all possible prep rallied with the utmost enthusiasm to his support. All the capable males had been forced into the army, and the drilling to advance was a very bold one. He had but little over 10,000 troops and 40 guns and with these he marched unsupported into the heart of a hostile country to assail



could only be achieved by a combination of the utmost possible skill, courage and resolution, while a defeat meant the loss of the entire army. It was one of the most daring have any record, and its success was striking.

Early in August Scott entered the beautibegan the battle of Contreras. The Mexiof the ground, held their own stubbornly oldiers all in full dress, the flags fluttering over 1000 men captured, and 22 cannon,

On the same day, Aug. 20. Scott, still adwere especially imposing.

On our left the Indiana regiments supobstinate battle of Cherubusco. The Mexicans were strongly entrenched, and several

came general. Our riflemen were forced demoralized.
back and the Texas company nearly de-

turn feil back before the fire of Bragg's artingly, on Sept. 13, having made all his tillery. Late in the afternocn the Mexicans made one final effort; this was repulsed. Chualtepec to be stormed. The assault and then both sides stood to their arms until night closed in, utterly worn out by skill, and was completely successful. The we had lest in killed and wounded 746; castle, a most formidable work, which commanded the City of Mexico, was taken at the Mexicans 1633; in addition some of our men had fied, and 1800 of theirs were was made, after severe fighting, within the missing. They had taken three guns; we had captured 400 men. Relatively to the Americans were engaged in this final batsize of each army the loss had been equal, and of these nearly 900 were killed or and the Americans expected to renew the wounded. That night the beaten Mexicans fight in the morning. But in the dawn they evacuated the city. Scott at once-took pos-found the enemy had fled; well and gal-session of it, and put down with a stern lantly though he had fought, he lacked the hand one or two attempts at popular re-

The war was now practically at an end Some small skirmishes took place, but nothing of importance, and early in 1847 peace was concluded by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mexico surrendering a very large take into account the heavy loss they infered and the enormous damage they inflicted, we cannot help regarding it as one sulted in good, alike to us and to the counsulted in good, alike to us and to the counsulted in good, alike to us and it reflected very high flicted, we cannot help regarding to the foremost battles of modern times.

But this Northern campaign did not have try conquered, and it reflected very high honor upon the American arms.

Among the American officers who fought with distinction in this war, besides Gen-Twiggs, Worth, Wool and Shields and Lieutenant-Colonel May. In giving the force and loss of the Mexi-

cans in the various battles, I have followed their own official reports: the American ac-

their own official reports; the American accounts, of course, make both items much larger.

[On Wednesday, May 23, this series of papers will be continued by a biographic sketch of Henry Clay, the great Kentuckian, and idol of the Whig party, written by Mr. George Makepeace Towle, the well known historical author and lecturer.—

ED. Globe.]

COTTON PICKERS IN INDIA.

The Light and Airy Dress of the

The Light and Airy Dress of the Field Hands. Carter Harrison's Letter.

Thousands of cotton-pickers were seen the women, with their br ght scarlet skirts and scarfs, making the green fields look as if flecked with huge red flowers. The dress of the women is a cloth wrapped about the waist and falling nearly to the ankles, and then a scarf thrown over the left shoulder and caught below the waist under the right arm, leaving the right shoulder, arm, and part of the back free and uncovered. When at work the skirt is caught up between the legs and fastened at the waist, making a sort of loose, flowing hippen. The laboring men and boys are hippen. The laboring men and boys are nearly nude, with a short cloth around the hips, and often with a small clout not much larger than a fig leaf—a fig leaf, too, of very dwarfed size. I have become so accustomed to nearly naked people that I have grown to almost admire it, and to consider the least dress the best dress. I do not hink I would now be at all shocked by the decollette costume of a belle in a fashionable ballroom in Europe or America. I have grown dutte used to that sort of thing, and quote Thomson con amore:

Oh, fair undress, best dress! It checks no vein, But every flowing limb to pleasure drowns And heightens ease with grace.

Frequently as we passed near a lot of cot-

And heightens ease with grace.
Frequently as we passed near a lot of cotton pickers the younger ones would salute the passing cars. I noticed that my two kids invariably took the salutations of the girls as being made expressly for themselves. An oldish man relearns much forgotten human nature by travelling with two young boys.

### AN EVASIVE ANSWER. A Polite Senator Who Was Truthful

and Could Not Mislead. Politicians have a hard time of it. They are forced to be civil to people who make requests of them, and at least profess to be interested; but it is both more honest and, in the end, better for the person whose wishes cannot be gratified to avoid anything that savors of deception, or that raises false hopes.

Alterary lady one day asked a senator concerning a place for a bright and competent woman.

"I'll see if I can get you a place in the Congressional Library." was the smiling reply.

Some weeks afterward the senator and the place seeks afterward the senator and the place and place and the place and the pla (Youth's Companio

reply.

Some weeks afterward the senator and the blue-stocking met at a party, when the worthy legislator said, "Well, madam, I saw the librarian, and when there is a vacancy he will let me know."

The lady visiting the library soon after, asked the librarian, "Did Senator B—speak to you about a place for a lady?"

"He did."

"Did you tell him if there was a vacancy you would let him know?"

"Yes, madam."

"Is there any probability of a vacancy?"

"Not the slightest; all our employes are experts. who have been in the work from two to five years."

"Do you employ ladies in this department at all?"

"Never, madam; but we expect to when we content the new library."

"Never, madam; but we expect to when we go into the new library."

"And that will be—?" inquired the lady, with inward amusement but outward calm. "In from three to 10 years," was the grave re-ly.

The lady meeting the senator again, laughingly taxed him with his insincerity. "If a vacancy should occur," she said. "in a department where only experts are available, and ladies never employed!"

"Ah," mumbled the senator, with ludicrous gravity, "if I had been disposed to mislead, how easy it would have been!"

He Had Sworn Off.

keeping the thumb outside of the glove and the wrist of the glove turned back. When the fingers are in smoothly put in the thumb and work the gove on very carefully, then placing the ebow on the knee, work on the hand. When this is done smooth down the wrist and button first threshold of its enchanted domain and almost felt vour soul wandering off into a vague dreamy realm, where space and time are obliterated, and the cycles of the long-forgotten past roll in upon you in measureless volume, and transcendent grandeur, yet with no sense of oppression—where the soul expands amid environments that fleshly limitations cannot hamper or restrict, and breatness exultantly the glorious atmoshere of creation's radiant morn?"

"Never, Miss Howjames! never, so help me John Rogers!" protested the young man from St. Louis, agnast; "I swore off last New Year's day."

A Disastrous Effect.
[New York Sun.]

Physician—How did the sedative powder affect your wife last night, Mr. Smith?

Mr. Smith—Disastrously? Wasn't she able to sleep?

Mr. Smith—Disastrously? Wasn't she able to sleep?

Mr. Smith—Sleep? Why, the baby cried from midnight until morning, and she slept through it all.

Keeping the thumb outside of the glove and the wrist of the glove on very care-intulting the humb and work the gove on very care-fully, then placing the elbow on the knae. When the singer are in smoothly put in the thumb and work the glove on the hand. When this is done smooth down the wrist and pull of the smooth down the wrist and pull of the smooth down the wrist and pull of the first button. Fastening the first button hand. Then smooth down the threshold button first then the whole glove and fasten the first button the first button the first button. Fastening the first butt

Can't Have Rhody for a Farm.

[Providence Telegram.]
This morning the secretary of state re-He desired to know what was the chance of getting a big farm cheap in Rhode Island. The inquiry seems ridiculous from the fact that the individual lives a few miles from Minnesota and Dakota, where millions of acres of prairie are offered almost free to settlers.

May Poles.

The honest man has to make up to the andlord what he loses by the rogue. Some people who live in fine houses and

house.

T e cat which is turned out into the wide, wide world sees very little fun in mouing.

The landlord who is anx ous to get a tenant in is often more anxi us to get him out.

The lefter carrier who went to the trouble to learn his route has had his pains for nothing.

The landlord is ready enough to fix the roof after you have given him notice that you intend to move.

LABOR NOTES Of Interest to Trades Unionists and

Knights of Labor. Strikes are in progress in several mines in France, Belgium, England and Wales.

The Montical building trades demand an increase of 20 per cent. in wages this season. It has been suggested that the labor societies of this city appoint a joint conference committee on Labor day parade.

cieties of this city appoint a joint conference committee on Labor day parade.

The 10-hour bill relating to street-car employes has been passed by the House, but so amended as to destroy its effectiveness.

A conference of the South Wa es Miners' Federation is to be held early in June, when amongst other things the eight-hours labor bill is to be discussed.

The steam fitters have one of the most flourishing organizations in the city. It has a membership of over 200 out of 300 employed at the trade.

Even the Greeks strike. The strike on

employed at the trade.

Even the Greeks strike. The strike on the Cornth canal continues, and the police are taking me sures to preserve order, as it is feared disturbances will occur.

The carpenters of Plymouth, Mass., have w thout an exception signed an agreement that on and after May 14 nine hou's shall constitute a day's work, prices remaining as before.

Matters are very lively with the radical labor reformers of London. Meetings are held every night and Sunday in different sections of the great city and thousands converted.

converted.

An agitation is being pushed among the journeymen tailors of the country against doing work at home, and in favor of work in "back-shops," so called, at the employer's place of business.

It seems strange, at first, that persons are rarely, as in other ma ters, put in appointive office who are are decidedly favorable to labor interests, which are to be investigated or considered by them.

ted or considered by them.

The great brewers "pool" has been smashed by the workingmen's union in several places. The most important is in New Haven, where three of the largest breweries signed contracts with the men.

A mass meeting of loomers and drawers was held at Blackburn, Eng., lately, and a new uniform list was adopted. It was decided to present it to the masters at once and give them one week to consider it.

The Knights in Mandan, Dak., have

membership.

The shoemakers of Berlin who work from 14 to 18 hours a day and average from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per week are on strike. Their circular, printed in full in the Chicago Labor Engineer, says they cannot be in a werse condition.

The Carpenters' Union of Portland, Oregon, has issued a circular warning carpenters, and all other workingmen, to keep away from that city, and to take no not ce of the statements of speculators published to boom the place.

A demonstration of transplants

the statements of speculators published to boom the place.

A demonstration of unemployed workers numbering some 3000 has been held at Grenada, Spain. Deputations were sent from the meeting to the local authorities to ask them to institute public works for the benefit of the unemployed.

Many of the labor organizations, especially in the West, are struggling with the question whether it would be best for the government to control the railroads, as in Belgium, France and Germany. The bulk of the opinion is in its favor.

Two hundred men employed by the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Icon and Dock Company, in Cleveland, O., to load ore on cars, quit work last week because of a reduction in wages. If a strike ensues 1000 men will be interested, but it is hoped a settlement will be made in a few days.

The direction that the labor movement in this State, both among the Knights of Labor and trades un ons, will follow in the future will be toward the reduction of the number of working hours. The leaders have come to realize that hours once reduced are never increased again, while advances in wages are taken off at the first opportunity.

Ireland also has its strikes. Lately a dep-

proportunity.

Ireland also has its strikes. Lately a dep-

Gambrinus Assembly of St. Louis has

New York daily press.—(Chicago Labor Enquirer.

Notwithstanding the severe laws against strikes in Germany there are a number in progress. The slik weavers at Bochult have struck work, and 'n consequence of the movement the Bochult nulls have been closed. A general strike has been declared for an increase of wages among the decorators and upholsterers of Hamburg and Altona. At Dortmund the bricklayers have agreed to demand a minimum wage of 40 pfennings per hour (10c), and as the employers are unwilling to grant this a general strike is imminent.

HOW TO PUT ON CLOVES.

Knowledge That Will Save People Many a Pair of Gloves. [Dry Goods Chronicle.] A great deal depends on the first putting on of gloves. Have the hands perfectly clean, dry and cool, and never put on new gloves while the hands are warm or damp.

Where a person is troubled with moiss hands it is well to powder them before trying on the gloves; but in most cases, if the hands are dry and cool, this is not needed. First, work on the fingers, keeping the thumb outside of the glove and the wrist of the glove turned back.

In an Art Gallery, [Harper's Bazaar.] Harkins (an art critic)-That scene on Fifth avenue is a marvellously fine piece of

Miss Vassar (just graduated with high hono: s)—I declare it's too provoking. Here we've been out three days, and watched and watched, and haven't seen one yet—
The doctor (gallantly)—It is too bad. Now

This Time It is On the Littleness of Great Men.

The Universe Dependent Upon Nobody in Particular.

The Application Made Pertinent by Many Illustrations.

New York, May 12.—Self-conceit, a very different quality by the way from self-respect, is thoroughly comforting to its We see illustrations daily in men and women who are perfectly contented with themselves. Their business is carried on precisely as it should be. homes are exactly as they ought to be. Their children are the brightest, the sweetest, and they embody in their own personality all the virtues, most happily rounded.

than a self-conceited man? How he struts on stilts of satisfaction! The world is made for him. The sun shines for him. The mountains lift their lofty crests, the deep valleys are filled with restful shadows for him. His political, religious, social convictions are the law of his life, and should be accepted ex-cathedra by all his friends. Vain, opinionated, rude to all who traverse him and his, he is the incarnation of petty existence. It seems strange to men who look at life through cycles, who recognize the ever-shifting factors in affairs, who read of races that have disappeared, and in their own experience lose friends knitted to them closer than a brother, and who know that life is full of changes and nothing is that was, and nothing will be that is, that such men can exist. It seems strange to humble-minded men who recognize omniscience beyond, and fall abased in the presence of an all-accomplishing Omnipotence, that creatures, crawling along the very surface of the earth lest they fall into some pit of danger, lie, but it is equally certain that other men

wall and joined his fathers. Ere his last sigh had died from the ears that caught it, cheers rang throughout the land that his successor had arrived, and now, while wails of pain fill all the sick man's chamber, shouts of welcome greet the heir-apparent as he plunges headlong through the streets of Berlin. As it is with crowned heads and mighty warriors, we find it in all realms, whether they be of trade and commerce, of art and science, of metaphysics, of courts, of journalism, even in the family; but there seems to be in the higher ranges a kind of noblesse oblige. a sentiment recognizing the finiteness of the lower ranges has not been touched. A president, in the last moment of his admintration, turns to the president-elect, who waits only for the imposition of his oath to be what the other is, and with a bow, the oath being taken, retires, a president a moment since, an ordinary every-day citizen now. With the power of life and death in his hand a second back, today with no more scope of potency than the colored boy who holds his hat. Is the nation shocked, do the people shudder, is anything affected beyond the line of their personalities? Not a thing, not an individual, save the office-holders who will go out and the expectants who may come.

The state of the control of the cont

wonderful success on the other side, and predicted phenomenal delight for the pa rons of the Casino. A young weman by the name of Martinot was cast for the title ing interviews with her about her ing interviews with her about her magnificent costumes, about the wonderful things she was to do, showing how precisely adapted to her line of talent the music was, and affording about as nice a portrature of concett as can well be magned. Rehearsals came on. Miss Martinot, like the rest, attended, and until Thursday night the blissful opportunity to see her and her wonderful clothes was tantalizingly dangled before the glistening eyes of an expectant public. Now, the leading role of a new opera is a pretty conspicuous part of the performance, and the presence of the individual to whom the interpretation of the leading part is entrusted is a matter of serious import. Upon that individual success depends the success of the opera.

opera.

Does it?

During a rehearsal an altercation arose between the director, Mr. Parker, and Miss Martinot, which resulted in Miss Martinot's leaving the stage and throwing up her part. Did abarchy ensue? Did the enterprise go to pieces? Was the Casino mistantly closed, and did Mr. Aronson put himself in sack-cloth and ashes? Not at all. The part was simply given to pretty Marie Jansen. a Boston girl, and before noon of the following day she was perfect in the first act, and about the time the good folk in New England are giving beed to Howard's letter in THE SUNDAY GLOBE she will be letter perfect, and in full tide of successful rehearsal on the stage of the Casino. Exit Martinot, enter Jansen. Who, save Martinot, cares? Obviously morne. casho. Exit Marthot, enter Jansen. Who, save Marthot, cares? Obviously no one. The Casino will be packed on Monday night. The opera will be a go or not, and save the traversing of the conceit of the lady who retires, and the qu ckening of the pulse of the lady who takes her place, there won't be the faintest perceptible effect on man, woman or child in all the wide, wide world.

Is it so in the family?
It is difficult to answer in a sentence a question which would seem to take hold of the heart of the universe; and yet, however roughly it may strike us, however harsh it may seem in individual instances, is it not a fact that so general is the habit of men and women who have lost the companions of their hearth and home by death to remarry, that flippant jokes are made from one end of the world to the other as to the cunningness of widowers and the shrewdness of widows? That Mr. Brown is succeeded by Mr. Jones in the affections of Mrs. Brown is an illustration, and we cannot get rid of it, of the

should be so wretched in judgment, so lim-and in thought range. Yet here we are lost within a very brief space of time etrutting along as though we owned the Cardinal McCloskey, Henry Ward Beecher and two eminent divines attending the There we to be removed. Nothing is more certain than that man born of woman must city. From the forum we have lost Roscoe will be born of other women, just as bright, Rapello. From journalism have gone what pivots of the earth, the axles on which the brightest and most shining lights hat most eminent of all professions, while A mighty warrior turned his face to the in the realm of medicine also have gone conspicuous members of the faculty, and





THE WOMAN'S HOUR

role, and with customary idlocy our newspapers published, from time to time, jibber-

Some Account of the King's Daughters, Whose Motto is "In His Name."

Origin and Progress of the Work—Chats

With Correspondents.

and these workers.

A richly dressed lady leading a shabby little waif of a girl boarded a train at Hartford one morning last summer, and led her looking the loo With Correspondents.

within the last 18 months a new society for women has been started, and has grown in a most surprising manner, so that from a beginning of 10 members it has now nearly beginning of 10 members it has now nearly 15,000 enrolled in its ranks. The story of the origin and progress of this organization was given in a full and graphic fashion in was given in a full and grap

thus bringing into use the talent of the wealthy for the benefit of the poor.

One of the King's daugnters, Mrs. R. H. Townsend of New York, has built an annex to Bellevue Hospital, called The Cottage, at an expense of \$12,000, and other daughters of the King have furnished it with all the luxurious appointments found in their own beautiful homes. Carved in the stone wall is the legend, "In His Name," and when Bishop Potter laid the corner-stone of the building the trowel was decorated with a purple ribben, while the keys of the building, when delivered to the city commissioners, were tied with the royal color.

There are

little charge through the long train, looking evidently she was seeking some kindly per-

Lovely Stories of This Work

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THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The copyright bill has taken its place upon the House calendar. The local option bill has been killed in the New York State Assembly.

The New York State Senate has unanimously passed the anti-trust bill.

The secretary of the reasons has accounted the secretary of the reasons have the secretary of the reasons have a secretary and the rea The New York State Assembly.

The New York State Senate has unanimously passed the anti-trust bill.

The secretary of the reasury has accepted \$20,500 4½ per cent. registered bonds at 10.73%

The New York poolrooms, which were recently closed, were all in full blast again on Thursday.

The Washington (D. C.) Herdic Company is about to experiment with electricity as a metive power.

Hundreds of immigrants are reported to be in a destitute and starving condition at Toronto. Ont.

A cyclone near Freeport, Ill., Thursday night, wrecked a numter of buildings and severe y injured two farmers.

Memorial day, which had been postponed on account of weather, was generally observed at Charle-ton, S. C., Friday.

Woodward's casket works, Owosso, Mich., were destroyed by fire Thursday night, with a loss of \$100,000. Insurance, \$15,000.

General James W. Ewing, disbursing clerk of the Department of Justice, is short in his accounts to the extent of about \$'006.

The Drawbaugh people express confidence in securing favorable action upon their petition to the Supreme Court for a rehearing. There were at least 800 conductors in Toronto, Ont. in attendance at the annual session of the Order of Railway Conductors in Toronto, Ont. in attendance at the annual session of the Order of Railway Conductors in Toronto, Ont. There were at least 800 conductors in coronto, Ont., in attendance at the annual ession of the Order of Railway Conductors, but week

Wiggins, the Canadian weather prophet, predicts that a mild carthquake is likely to occur on the Pacific coast between now and October.

The Dominion fishery protection service in the Gulf of St. Lawrence will be inaugurated next week by the cruiser La Cana-The powder house at the Colby mine at Bessemer, Mich., blew up May 9, killing two men and probably fatally wounding

fell to the ground. His injuries caused his death soon after at the hospital. The Methodist general conference voted to pay the fares of the women delegates to whom admission to the conference has been

Islands.

Charles R. Bachman, steward of the British ship Brussels, was convicted at San Francisco last week of setting fire to the vessel while the crew was on board, and was sentenced to San Quentin for 35 years.

John Wanamaker, the Philadelphia merchant. Monday presented 272 employes each with an envelope containing a check as a part of the past year's profits of the concern. The amount given to the 272 employes was \$40,231.02, or an average of nearly \$150 to each.

Constant use having worn away the front eaves of the Bible employed in Brunswick, Fa., for swearing witnesses, another copy of he Scribtures has been purchased, as the ocal lawyers were in doubt "whether an ath made on a Bible minus its first four hapters is binding."

have been distributed by members of Congress before election.

The largest tree in the country east of California is a gnarled old sycamore that stands in Upper Sandusky, in Ohio. It is 40 feet in circumference.

232 convents and 69 hospitals.

The perpermint growers of Wayne country, N. Y., where three-fourths of the world's perpermint of it is produced, are complaining that the prospects this season are the worst about 34 years ago.

Jul'an Hawthorne has in his house at Scotch Plains, N. J., the little old oak table upon which Mary Stuart wrote her last letter, the morning of her execution.

Congress has been asked to appropriate \$10,000 to secure the necessary shafting and other fixtures for the new milling shop at the national armory at Springfield.

Joseph Robler and Charles Miller were instantly killed at St. Paul, Minn., Wednesday, by the falling of an elevator in Hall's brewery. John Hart was fatally injured.

At Thursday night's session of the railway conductors at Toronto the engineers.

conventions of the two great political parties, Cincinnati four, Philadelphia two, and St. Louis two. New York, Baltimore and Charleston have had one each.

Hon. A. J. Bryant, ex-mayor of San Francisco, was attacked with vertigo on a ferryboat at that place Friday, and, falling into the bay, was drowned. Mr. Bryant was born in New Hampshire and was 55 years old.

Nearly two blocks of the business portion

## Cyclopedia of Natural History



Comprising descriptions of Animal Life Mammals, Birds, Reptiles, Batrachlang and Fishes. Their Structure, Habits and Distribution. For Popular Use. BY CHARLES C. ABBOTT., M. D.

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bidding defiance to the people who have threatened to lynch him.

The firm of J. Luske & Co. of San Francisco, operating a large establishment for canning fruits and vegetables, have made an assignment. It is thought the assignee will carry on the business until the affairs

Bessener, Mich., blew up May 9, killing two men and probably fatally wounding five others.

It is estimated that the frosts of April 25 and 26 cost the Virginia counties of Norfolk and Nansemond \$2,000,000 in vegetables and fruit.

There is believed to be now no prospect of legislation at the present session of Congress respecting the adulteration of lard or any other food product.

It is estimated that at least 3,000,000 copies of the tariff speeches in the House will have been distributed by members of Congress before election.

The largest tree in the country east of California is a gnarled old sycamore that stands in Upper Sandusky, in Ohio. It is 40.

Joseph Robler and Charles Miller were instantly killed at St. Paul, Minn, Wednesday, by the falling of an elevator in Hall's brewery, John Hart was fatally injured.

At Thursday night's session of the railway conductors at Toronto the engineers' strike on the Chicago, Buylington & Quincy railroad was indorsed by a vote of 184 to 51.

It is said that the March bluzzard killed tons of English sparrows in New York city, and that the rotins and orioles have a peared in Central Park for the first time in years.

Thomas Givens of Fall River, Mass., had both legs cut off by a train on the Pennsty vania railroad at Elizabeth, N. J., on the path and the suspended wire and then he fell, of the first time in years.

The Rhode Island Locomotive Works have been given a judgment in a Montreal court for \$51,328 aga not the Southeastern Railroad Company for locomotives furnished.

Twenty-two editions of the May number of The Nerth American Review have been instead.

Chicago has had seven of the national conventions of the two great political parties.

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threatened to lynch him.

A parrot that was valued at \$300 died in Poughkeepsie recently. It could sing, talk and swear in the English, Dutch and Portuguese languages.

A Washington despatch says the Republicans will soon present a tariff bill to the House which will effect an estimated reduction in revenue of about \$65,000,000. It cuts off the tax on tobacco, except c gars and cigarettes, and on alcohol used in the arts, and reduces the duty on sugar at least one half.

The firm of J. Luska & Co. of Sep. From

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoopathic Chemists.





